PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,659—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,794	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902,
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meozzi	5035	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS			
b BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,499	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902,

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Don. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902,
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct., 1902,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 575, special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

F. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902.

Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 21.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Rennes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personall at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box "	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, "	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) "	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box "	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box "	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box "	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box "	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths "	3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100 "	7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings "	4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do. "	4	0
Trabucos Finos 100 "	9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil			6 8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings		5 8
Bouquets "	25, "		4 0
Non Plus Ultra "	50, "		8 0
Isabelas "	50, "		7 0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial	No. 1, in boxes of 100		6 0
" " "	No. 2, " 100		5 0
" " "	No. 3, " 100		4 8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date BOOK ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery; Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1902, at 6 p. m., to consider an alteration to Rule X to, &c.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

TENDERS are invited for the CONTRACT for the MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for THREE YEARS, from the 1st April, 1903, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which Tenders may be made and under which the contract will be granted, can be obtained on application to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of EXCISE Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No Tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1902.

4. The contract area is supplied from the Government Distilleries at Ellichpur and Akola, and comprises the Ellichpur district, the Amraoti district, the Akola district and the Malkapur Taluq of the Buldana District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING ANY CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of GHAMAJI BALAJI PATIL, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 29th day of November, 1899, and PROBATE of whose will was, on the 1st day of May, 1900, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHIMANRAO alias APPAJI SADASHIV and TOOKARAM JAVJI, two of the Executors named in the said will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are REQUIRED to SEND to the UNDERSIGNED, Solicitor for the abovenamed Executors, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the SAID OFFICE on or before the 17th day of October, 1902, as after that date the said CHIMANRAO alias APPAJI SADASHIV and TOOKARAM JAVJI as such Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands among the persons entitled thereto or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the abovenamed Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1902.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Executors' Solicitor.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately SUBSISTING between NAOROSJEE RATANJEE NAZIR and AUGUSTUS PEREIRA has been DISSOLVED, and the said NAOROSJEE RATANJEE NAZIR alone will hereafter CARRY on the BUSINESS of the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., under that Name.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 15991, and new Survey No. 1-8467, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman, Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 290, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1699, together with the several messuages, tenements, chawls, building and shops standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1233, and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1425-1426 and Street Nos. 15-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1238, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla,

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say :—

6 Municipal Tanna Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tanna Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited,
3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.
8 Shares of the Coaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited,
13 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited,
11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited,
12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited,
10 Shares of the Kaiserl-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Badham Pills and Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited,
5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 44, K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our Great Sale from 1st September for two Weeks only. All Dress Materials, Muslins, Ladies Hats, etc, Best Bargains.—PREMJEE RUTTONJEE, Esplanade Cross Road, Opp. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock,—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS.—Brown Leather Single Horse or Pony Harness Rs. 60; Black Leather Rs. 42-8 and 75, Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness, Rs. 77-8 and 125. Black Leather Rs. 87-8. Price List on Application.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTHING succeeds like success. Our success is known to you, and that is on account of best Singer's Sewing Machines which we make and place at your disposal to buy for Cash or by Monthly System.—SINGER Co., Bombay.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

MANDOLINES, from Rs. 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, to 150. All genuine Italian, all Musical Instruments Fittings and Music.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

APPLES,—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from F. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Bonaghat, Bengal.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no amount Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize	... ...		1,000
1 Do.	—		500
1 Do.	... ...		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each		250
2 Do.	„ 100 „		200
2 Do.	„ 75 „		150
4 Do.	„ 50 „		200
10 Do.	„ 25 „		250
100 Do.	„ 10 „		1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „		1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „		200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

M.O.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. system only.

CARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, DHARAMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4s., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

ECZEMA,
SORES, BURNS, AND SKIN DISEASES
OF EVERY KIND are immediately Relieved and Quickly cured by applying
"ANTEXEMA,"
This Invaluable Skin Remedy is sold in Bottles, with an interesting treatise on "Skin Troubles," price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for the value from the Indian Agents:
MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED LADY CANVASSERS.

WANTED, three or four LADIES to CANVASS for orders for a Sterling Exchange Table which should be in great demand among merchants and others. Liberal commission will be allowed. Apply "X" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

ESSENCE of NEEM is invaluable for poisoned, pollunted or poverty of blood, eruptions, sores, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Papaya for dispepsia stomachic and liver disorders, loss of appetite, gastralgia, nausea, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Essence of Chiretta is the extensively used bitter tonic, for debility after fevers, Anæmia, poor blood, etc. Bottle Rs. 2. Doctors use them in practice with wonderous results. Apply to P. MUKERJI, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

EX

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MACHINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

An ice machine with boiler and engine without pipes.

The above machine can be seen in working order till Saturday, the 6th inst.

Purchaser will have to pay custom duty, etc., and clear away the machine.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—

A quantity of Unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.—

1 rubber-tyred victoria, grey horse and harness, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DOUBASH.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

41 packages photographic chemicals, landed ex s. s. water damaged ex s. s. "Weissenfels," consisting of hydrokinone, iron sulphate, ammonium sulphocyanide, rodinal, mattolein chloride of gold yellow, safa intensifier, pyrogallic acid, imogen sulphite, safa reducer, amidol, eikonogen, metal in tablets, sodium sulphite, sodium carbonate, toning and fixing salt neut, vulcanite clips, acid citric, cerat, ammonium bromide, potassium bromide, safa negative varnish, hypo-sulphite sodium, potassium oxalate neutr, sodium acetate sodium bicarbonate, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following.

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of tables, chairs, dining table, meat-safe, cupboard, sideboard, marble top table, easychairs, office seats.

1 ebonised semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order.

1 D.-B.-L gun by W. Greener, in case.

1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by E. M. Reilly and Co., in case.

1 Colts revolver and 1 six-chamber revolver.

1 D.-B. B.-L. gun London, fine twist, with implements in case.

1 lot law and other books.

By order of Messrs Kapadia Bros. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

Ex. s. s. Eden Hall.

K. B. M. 678-6, 679-80, 685-5 cases 1166 pairs grey imitation silk bordered Dhooties No 555, 48 inches 2-8 to 2-11 yds.

K. B. M 674-5, 679-80, 685-5 cases 1166 pairs grey imitation silk bordered Dhooties 48 inches, 2-8 to 2-11 yds.

By order of Jugonath Gordhandass of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Bhimraj Fulchand of Calcutta.

3 Bales 603 pieces Buff and grey Mudapollams, 24 yds. 42 inches No. 1500.

AT 2 P.M.

Few ladies' and gents bicycles by different makers.

1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 strong-built victoria.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 double-seated wrougham.

1 country bred colt 1 year old, colour light bay.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ROUND PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Allabux Hyderally Jaweri and on account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Nagindas Purmanand

Strings of Round Pearls about 2.0 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MAJOLICA AND JAPANESE WARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th and FRIDAY of the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co's showroom, the following, consisting, of musical and plain toys, dolls, lady's companions, albums, dressing cases, glass ware, plated ware, majolica, jardiniers and flower vases, Japanese jars, flower vases, screens, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARK ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Joomabhai Bana, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Addool Rahim Haji Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1901, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Clark Road on the Byculla Flats, outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts (equivalent to 5-1-2 kathees of 60 by 50) and bounded on the east by the property of Hajano Bahaji Tawrey, on the west, north, and south by the Fazendar's property, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house which is in the course of construction, and is being erected thereon, and not yet assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes, and which said piece of land and premises are at present in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THURSTON'S FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, NEW HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the premises lately occupied by the British India Steam Navigation Co., by order of the concerned one English made mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston, recushioned by Messrs Thos Roberts & Co. with cue list marking board, balls, cues, etc., in good order, also French polished blackwood and teakwood new household furniture such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble top table and cane joys, revolving top office tables, davenpore revolving office chairs, revolving and glass door book case, single and double almirahs wardrobes, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash stand tables, reclining sofas, new designed bedsteads and cradle easy chairs, large size sheet glass shop cupboards, Austrian safes, lady's bicycle, etc.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND PALA-LAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and subject to the conditions of sale then to be read, sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by private contract, on the premises, under the power of sale in the mortgage contained, the following properties, namely:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1902, at 4 p.m.

All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagors and of the mortgagees in

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate without the Fort walls and within the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and situated on the north side of Bhaji Palla Street, which said messuage is now or was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, in the enumeration of the houses subject to the payment of ground rent to the Fazindar of the ground, and which said premises contain by admeasurement in length about 70 feet and in breadth about 23 feet little more or less to the edge of the compound, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house now or late of Muccoondji Gogerji Taylor, on or towards the west by the house now or late of Vishwanath Damodhur Wiver, on or towards the north by the land now or late of Manekji Cursetji Taylor, and on or towards the south by public road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1902, at 4 p.m.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground on which the new Edinburgh Stone Theatre has been erected and is now standing, situate on the south side of Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district formerly of the Fort, and now of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold new salt lately land or ground, now or formerly belonging to Sha Mookhand Nensey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 feet in breadth and 140 feet in length or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the south and east sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Mookhand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the west by the property of Manekji Jerabji Paowalla, and on or towards the north by the Falkland Road afore said, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Goolam Hossein Somjee Farpia or his tenants.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., at their office, 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 3-4 ex	=	— 1-3
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-2	=	plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 7-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	24	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24	=	unchanged
Do. New York	51 7-8	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-2	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·86 1-2	=	do.
Discount. Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	,,
,, Short London Bills	2 7-8	,, =	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4	,, =	,,
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3	,, =	,,
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8	,, =	,,
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4	,, =	,,
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	,, =	

Extra Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d

Shipping Arrival.—R. Rubattino.

Wheat No. 1 Club 29 1-4 Sept.-Oct. Business done.

Para Rubber, 3s. 3 1-2d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat, quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5 2-32 — 4-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·15	4·10	4·37	4·35	4·35
— 5	— 5	— 5	— 5	— 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·34	4·34	4·33	4·33	
— 5	— 4	— 5	— 5	

In New York—

Receipts at the Fort	18,000	bales.
Do. last year	Nil.	
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	,,
,, ,, Continent	1,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9 — 1-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·40 — 4	
Do. do. March	8·30 — 5	
Coffee	5 9-16 plus 1-16	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16 — 1-16
Futures month of Dec.	8 23 — 7
Do. March	8·26 — 8

Closing tone quieter.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,09,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	20,000
,, ,, to Continent	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,00,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	60,000
Total week's sales	Bales. 33,000
,, Sold on spec.	2,000
,, Sold for exportation	1,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	33,000
,, Actual exports	8,000
,, Week's Imports	5,000
,, Stock	377,000
Surats week's sales	500
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	400
,, Week's Imports	Nil.
,, Stock	5,000
Afloat American	20,000
,, Indian	4,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£140,000
Gold do.	£20,000
Silver to Hongkong	£5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 5th September 1902 :—

Cotton	525 bales.
Wheat	2,998 cwts.
Linseed	1,563 ,,
Rapeseed	728 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	322 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	11 ,,
Rice	92,299 ,,
Myrabollams	2,854 ,,
Cottonseed	4,035 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 29-32d	to	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30 ,,	,,		170 1-2
Japan	30 ,,	,,		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	98-5
1st Settlement	98 2

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales 5,000
Total imports 3,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·42	4·37	4·34	4·23
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·22	4·31	4·31	4·31
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 2

May-June
4·31
— 2

COTTON.—**The local cotton market is very quiet and as to-day is a native holiday there is practically nothing doing. The wheat and seeds market is also closed to-day.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4 ex
3 per cent Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	24

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd September 1902, as compared with the statement of 25th August 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	August 25. Rs.	A.	P.	September 2 Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,68,817	5	5	1,12,8,,771	11	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,65,11,226	10	3	8,25,63,923	0	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,13,958	5	5	3,71,975	6	4
Sundries	14,03,09	2	8	14,57,743	12	2
Rs.	13,74,27,211	7	9	13,71,82,413	13	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,58,59,960	0		1,42,64,091	0	0
Other authorised Investment	67,81,670	0	0	67,81,670	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,52,01,113	13	5	2,21,79,515	6	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,52,24,704	5	3	1,55,86,798	3	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,91,87,385	10	11	2,01,87,971	14	2
Balances with other Banks	18,48,387	1	5	19,41,405	0	5
Bullion	...			22,617	0	7
Dead Stock	16,03 1 3	7	1	16,04,312	10	0
Stamps	12,934	0	11	1,334	13	6
Sundries	8,56,878	3	7	8,39,400	4	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,52,70,327	12	7	2,33,28,402	1	7
Do. at Branches	2,52,80,847	0	7	3,01,31,742	6	5
Rs.	13,74,27,211	7	9	13,71,82,413	13	11

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	23,22,920	Increase.
Do. at Branches	6,57,034	Do.
Other Deposits	3,37,303	Decrease.
Post Bills	41,983	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	15,95,866	Decrease.
Loans	33,21,598	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,67,094	Increase.
Mercantil e Bills	10,00,586	Do.
Cash at Head Office	19,41,835	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	48,50,895	Increase.

THE death has taken place at Moulmein, in his 95th year, of Mirza Nazim Shah, who was taken to Moulmein after the Mutiny, and has since been detained there. The deceased was a brother of Bahadur Shah.

MR. J. O. MILLER, Officiating Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, is appointed a member of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Mr. Hardy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MAYES—CALVERT—August 6, at Rochdale, Lancs., William Mayes, Imperial Forest Service, to Florence, elder daughter of the late J. M. Calvert, Esq. of Roohdale.

DEATH.

TEMPLE-WRIGHT—August 27, at Bedford, Lieut-Colonel Robert Temple-Wright, I. M. S., retired, in his 65th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—September 4, at the Cloisters, Teynampet, the wife of R. A. Graham, I. C. S., of a son.

HARRIS—September 4, at 16-1, Alipur Road, Calcutta, the wife of Edgar Harris, of a daughter.

HOSKINS—August 31, at Cawnpore, the wife of Clarence Hoskins, of a son.

TRAILL—August 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Traill, R. E., of a son.

YOUNG—September 2, at Ajmere, the wife of Evelyn H. Young, R. M. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARROW—September 3, at the Government General Hospital, Madras, Amelia Margaret (Minnie) Barrow, the beloved wife of C. M. Barrow, of Palghaut, aged 38 years, 10 months and 26 days.

DECOSTA—August 29, at Trivandram, Mary, widow of the late William DeCosta, of Cochin, aged 74 years.

DRANE—August 30, at Gorakhpur, W. Drane, aged 75 years.

LEAVERS—September 2, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Hubert, late Coffee Planter, Coorg, Mercara, aged 43 years.

MCGUFFIE—September 1, at Sukkur, Sindh, of heatstroke, Denniston Wilson McGuffie, Acting Executive Engineer, Bezari Canals District, aged 27 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 3-0m., 2-48s. Low water, 9-33m., 8-15s.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Messrs. Kemp and Co., Armenian Lane, 4 p. m.
Tribute to the late Father Bochum, St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mohammadi which arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf brought 175 horses.

OBIT.—The "Bombay Weekly Echo" having published its 34th number on Saturday makes the announcement that the journal was designed to advocate the rights and promote the interests of Indian Christians in particular, but adds the proprietor "I regret to say that it has received very inadequate support, which renders it impossible for me to continue its publication."

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations during the month of August:—Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Rs. 100 for the coronation feast; Mr. S. R. Rs. 2 for children; Sheth Narottamdass Kuberdass, clothing and sweets; Bai Hirabai, wife of Thakersi Naranji and Messrs. Sha Narsi Shiwa Kanji Deoshi, Veerji Meloo, Khimshi Raishi and Khetsi Jetha, sweets.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.—A Social gathering of the past and present students of the Commercial Training Institution was held in the hall of the Institution when the Principal, Mr. Shapurji Bomonji Billimoria, B. A. F. I. A. &c., distributed the certificates to the successful students. An address was then read on behalf of the students by Mr. F. H. Athaide and presented to Mr. Billimoria with a set of gold studs links and charms to which Mr. Billimoria replied in due terms. The party dispersed after taking light refreshment.

MARWARI'S ACCOUNT BOOK.—Ghella Pema'ee, a Marwari, native of Surat, called at the house of one Walla Callian, a Surti coachman in Dhunjee street, on the night of the 2nd instant, to demand some money due to him by Walla. Having discussed the matter with Walla, but without coming to any terms, the Marwari left; and while proceeding along Dhunjee street towards Grant Road, he was, according to his statement, pounced upon by some one, who snatched his account book from under his arm and absconded. The Marwari advances money to many Surti servants in Bombay.

FATAL FALL.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquest, on the body of Sebastian Fernandez, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of a Parsi doctor of Frere Road. He was subject to epileptic fits. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd instant Fernandez was standing near a window on the third floor of his master's residence, when he was seized with the fit and fell over the window into the well which is immediately under it. He was taken out from the well and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that his left thigh and spine had been fractured. He died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—During the last month of August ending on 31st August, the number of patients that were treated an this Dispensary was 5,429 among them the number of new admissions was 1573 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	573	135	487	1,195
Mussalman	104	38	113	270
Parsis	3	2	2	7
Other Castes			1	1
Total	680	290	603	1,573

The average daily attendance was 175.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue regarding the death of Arjoon Sooria, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a coppersmith and lived in 2nd Carpenter Street. He was last seen alive on Friday afternoon, when he left the shop, saying that he was going to see the Gunpati procession. He did not return to the shop, but 7 o'clock next morning his body was found lying at the edge of the wharf at Mody Bunder by Abraham Benjamin, a Port Trust clerk who informed the Police. The deceased was dressed in a "dhoti" while his bundi, a pyran and cap were lying near his head. The body was not swollen and had no marks of violence except a small abrasion on the right side under the chin, which was not bleeding. The deceased had on one gold earing, worth about ten rupees and a silver waist-chain of the value of about fifteen rupees. He was lying on his back, with one leg stretched out and the other bent up at the knee. One hand was on his chest, the other by his side. The clothes were somewhat wet. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who ex amined the body of the deceased said the small injury on the deceased's body would not account for death. The skull and brain were uninjured. The other organs were too decomposed to give him any information. He was unable to say what the cause of deceased's death was. It was not due to any injury to his head. The jury, under the circumstances returned an open verdict.

PICK-POCKETS IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater one Mulloo Bankatsing was charged with picking the pocket of one Gopal Nagoo and extracting Rs. 1-0-6 from it. It appeared that complainant had been to Bhooleshwar on Friday to buy a "gunputti". As he was standing near the "gunputti" shop accused extracted Re. 1-0-6 from his pocket and was walking away. P. C. No. 1192, C. who was in plain clothes close by saw the accused taking out the money from complainant's pocket and arrested him. Re. 1-0-6 were recovered from his hand. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 12 stripes.—Soobhanchand, a boy, aged 12, was placed before Mr J. Sanders Slater on a charge of picking the pocket of one Tukaram Sadooji, and extracting a purse with Rs. 3 in it. Complainant said that on Friday morning as he stooped down to see a "gunputti" in a shop at Goolalwadi, he found his pocket light and on examining it found his purse with the rupees missing. A police sepoy brought the accused to him with the purse which he identified as his own. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive 12 stripes.—Inspector Patterson charged one Hargovan Premji before Mr. J. Sanders Slater with attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, a clerk in the Mombadevi Post Office. On Friday, at about 10 o'clock in the morning as the complainant was passing along the Bhooleshwar Road on his way to his office he felt a jerk in his pocket and turning round caught hold of the hand of the accused and handed him over to the police. Accused had not been able to extract anything out of the pocket. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE forty-eight annual meeting of the Parsee Benevolent Society, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Jewish New Synagogue, in Israel Mohalla, Khadak, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., presiding. The annual report, which was read by Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarkar, the Honorary Secretary, stated:—

As there were many calls from the poor, the Committee experienced great anxiety in the year under report on account of inadequate help having been received from the kind friends and patrons of the Society, in consequence of the great ordeal through which this country is passing, thousands of souls being hurled into enternity by the ravages of plague and famine. The income of your Society from the last year from donations, subscriptions, and interest on the Promissory Notes amounted to Rupees 1053-6-0, which was less by Rs. 53-11-8 than the amount for the last year, and the expenditure came to Rs. 1,124-12-2, which was more than the income by Rs. 684-2 the deficiency having been met by drawing an equivalent sum from the balance for the previous year. The late Baroness de Hirsch's contribution to the Asylum Fund of this Society of Rs. 2,443-1-11 is in deposit with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and the interest thereon for the last year amounted to Rs. 85-8-2, which has been added to the original sum, making thus the lump sum with that firm to amount to Rs. 2,528-10-1. Your Society has been in existence for nearly half a century, and it has during that period supported hundreds of the poor and infirm men, women and children of our community, who otherwise would have gone begging from door to door. We are now altogether unable to obtain contributions from our brethern in the Regiments. And we as Jews and believers in our sacred Scriptures that have by their lofty principles of humanity and justice benefitted the world, ought to feel moved to deeds of kindness and generosity. Let us set aside all petty jealousies and work more unitedly, for union is strength and a high road to prosperity and success. Among the donors for the past year may be prominently mentioned his Excellency the Right Honble Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., the Governor of Bombay, Professor W. M. Haffkine, M. D. C.I.E., who also contributed Rs. 50 to the Asylum Fund to which it has been credited, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Daniel Solomon Mhedeker, Esq. Superintendent of Prisons at Kirachi and Dr. S. Jacob L.M. & S., Civil Surgeon at Rangoon, to whom the Committee are most grateful.

Special efforts were made last year to obtain funds for the Asylum, and nearly 100 appeals were sent to some of our prominent co-religionists in London and elsewhere, but the Committee regret to say that no response was received thereto. There were 21 new admissions last year, and the whole number of the wards, therefore amounted to 48. They were from Bombay as well as from the neighbourhood. Out of these 48 Wards, occasional aid was given to ten, one girl was married, and one man and five women died. Now 31 persons remain under the protection of your Society.

It is proposed to build an Asylum for the poor of the Bene-Israel Community of Bombay as well as of its neighbourhood in connection with the Bombay Bene-Israel Benevolent Society, which has been in existence for the past 43 years. A sum of Rs. 18,843-6-1 has been collected and upon the collection of Rs. 10,000 donations of Rs. 500 each have been promised by Mr. F. D. Mocatta, and Mr. Claud G. Montefiore, of London, and another Rs. 1,000 by a Bombay Bene-Israelite gentleman.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said the object with which they met there that evening had a special interest, because it was the first meeting of the Society since the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII and therefore they could call it the Coronation meeting of the society. They had already passed through many years of blessings, happiness and peace and although they had to fight a great enemy who was still within the walls they had successfully passed through the Victorian Era and now entered an era of reign of King Edward VII. It was his earnest wish that the commencement of the new era might bring increased blessings on the Society. He hoped the subscription would increase tenfolds and the benevolence of the society would be hundred folds. Although the subscription was defecient during the year, the members of the society could congratulate themselves upon managing the affairs without incurring debts. They had also great reason to congratulate the members on the condition of the funds for their asylum. He hoped those to whom appeal had been made, would kindly respond to it. He thought great thanks of the society were due to Mr. Abraham Daniel for his zeal in promoting this most benevolent cause. If they set aside petty jealousies the society would receive still greater support and encouragement than it did at present. The chairman in conclusion promised his hearty support to the society and wished it all success.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOTOR-CARS.

THE FIRST PLAINTIFF MEETING WITH A "REPULSE."

MR. H. WHITE delivered judgment the other day at the Colombo Court of Requests, in the case in which a Moorman sued Mr. E. G. Money for the recovery of Rs. 25, damages to his carriage as a result of his horse being frightened by the defendant's motor-car.

MR. WHITE'S INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

Mr. White's judgment is of interest, and is as follows:—It is not necessary to go beyond the pleadings in order to decide that plaintiff has no cause of action. The only material averment in the plaint runs as follows:—"Plaintiff's horse was so frightened by a discharge of steam from a motorcar which the defendant was driving on the road, that the horse swerved and the shafts of the plaintiff's carriage were broken in consequence."

Here there is no allegation that defendant committed any unauthorized act or neglient act, or was guilty of any omission in relation to the uses of his property or exercised any want of care or the like. he plaintiff's counsel awoke to this fact after the issues were framed and arguments on both sides heard and proposed to amend the plaint by adding words which would make it run thus: "His horse was so frightened by a discharge of steam which the defendant wrongfully and negligently permitted to escape from the motor-car which he was driving." I disallowed the proposed amendment at so late a stage; but even if it had been allowed, the plaintiff would have been in no better position, as the was unable to prove that the escape of steam from the motor car, which it is in evidence, is automatic, was either wrongful or negligent. Horsed-carriages have no greater right to the use of public roads than motor cars have and it is not inconce vable that at some distant date they will be as extinct as sedan chairs are now. Of the particular type of motor car to which this one belongs, it is in evidence that some thousonds are in use in America and Europe and that this one has been constantly driven in Colombo since February last. The discharge of steam when a certain pressure is reached is automatic and beyond the control of the defendant The defendant in this case so far from displaying negligence seems to have exercised particular care, for he stopped the car when he saw that the plaintiff's horse was getting frightened, and when the accident occurred the motor-car was stationary. I see no more reason why he should be mulcted in damages than why the first man who used an umbrella in London should have been assaulted by the mob, as he was, or the stoker of the steamroller assaulted with a whip by the driver of a trap whose horse shied at the steam-roller an incident I witnessed myself on Galle Face. It is a matter within the knowledge of everyone that horses take fright at various objects. Some can hardly be induced to pass bullock carts, some have an unconquerable aversion to beef boxes and kerosine oil tins, some to coaches, some to tram cars some to steam rollers and others to bicycles other horses seem to mind nothing. As defendant said in his evidence. "some horses shy at the mere sight of the car, others do not mind even the blowing of steam" Some years ago I was driving a horse in a dogcart myself. It shied at the Municipal cage on wheels in which stray dogs are used to be collected, swerved and broke the shafts, but it did not occur to me that an action lay against anyone.

The defendant was driving a legitimate vehicle, in a legitimate way, which cannot be said of the majority of drivers of horsed carriages in Colombo, and I cannot from any point of view hold him legaly responsible for this accident.

I find that plaintiff has no cause of action and that defendant is not liable for the damages sustained by the plaintiff. Plaintiff's action is dismissed with costs.

THERE was a strong rumour recently that it was intended to abolish the Ootacamund Branch of the Lawrence Asylum Press. There seems to be no truth in this rumour. But it is understood that the Government intends opening a branch Press of its own on the Nilgiris, and has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of the local Government Press, was deputed last month to Ootacamund in connection with the proposed branch. Should this information be correct and the Government open a branch Press the Asylum Press on the Nilgiris will suffer considerably in that the Government will do its own printing, which will, necessitate the stoppage of the Government grant to the Asylum Press.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that, at last, the various Chambers of Commerce in British India have taken up the question of the payment of interest in London at the fixed rate of exchange of one shilling and four pence per rupee, and are about to address the Government of India on the subject, as was some time ago suggested by me, I do hope that they will, in the first place, impress on Government the necessity of doing an act of justice to the unfortunate holders of and subscribers to the 3 per cent. loan. It is remarkable that the Financial Minister should have recommended the opening of a three and a half per cent. loan so soon after it had been trumpeted to the world that Government was bent on converting the three-and-a-half into three per cents. and borrowing in future at three per cent. only. It was this circumstance which caused the price of three-and-a-half per cent., paper at the time to run up to 112 to 113 per cent. and the public consequently eagerly subscribed to the 3 per cent. loan at as high a figure as 103, and also in

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1902.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

THE Bombay Presidency still stands in the position of a grown-up son who has to go to his father for pecuniary assistance. Mr. Monteath, in presenting the annual Financial Statement at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, told his colleagues, that the most noteworthy feature of the Budget is the share received by the local Government out of the bounty which the prosperous condition of Imperial finances has enabled the Government of India to dispense. We ought really to be ashamed of ourselves, and doubtless we should be if our impecunious condition were the result of our own improvidence, of spendthrift habits. But it is not. We have had a long run of ill-luck which shows but little sign of turning. For that we are to be pitied. In good times we contributed largely to the Imperial Funds. Since then we have made as few claims as possible on the paternal purse. So that, although we ask for a big allowance this year wherewith to purchase necessaries and the few luxuries, much will go to make life durable, we really receive no more than is our due. All the same we should be happier if we could pay our own way and be entirely independent of parental aid. But it was wholly unavoidable. In the year 1900-1901, famine conditions continued and caused a further decline in revenue and increase in expenditure, with the result that the Imperial Exchequer had to make a contribution of Rs. 60,85,000 in aid of provincial revenues, a large increase on the previous twelve months when the sum aggregated only Rs. 34,37,000. Including that contribution, it is shown the total provincial revenues amounted to four and a half crores, ten lakhs more than the original, and ten lakhs less than the revised estimates. "If", said Mr. Monteath, "the famine and plague charges and the Imperial contributions in aid of provincial revenues, and for the Plague Research Laboratory be left out of account, the ordinary revenue and expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,89,96,000 and Rs. 4,13,02,000 respectively, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 23,06,000." We do not see why we need give the Government of India any credit for its support of the Research Laboratory. Considering that the whole country benefits by it, and that if not the bulk, at least a large share of the good it does is for India as a whole, India should take it over, lock, stock and barrel, and pay Bombay a rent for its premises. The year 1901-1902 was little, if any, improvement on 1900-1901, but the revised estimate Rs. 80,06,000 of direct famine expenditure borne by the Imperial Exchequer was almost twenty lakhs less of the amount originally budgeted for. The provincial revenue and expenditure are also expected to turn out better. Mr. Monteath tells us that the saving in expenditure budgeted would have been greater but for "a sudden rise of Rs. 1,71,000 in the payments to officers of other provinces, which is attributed to the frequent combination of privilege with long leave allowed by the new leave rules, with the result that in many cases officers authorised their agents to draw the privilege leave allowance in this presidency, and an increase of Rs. 1,47,000 in the revised provision for indirect famine charges." The former at all events ought not to be a charge on Bombay, beyond the leave officers are entitled to by virtue of famine duty, and we hope that when the new Provincial Settlement is fixed the charges will be adjusted.

The "generosity" of the Government of India was made much of in Mr. Monteath's statement. But we see little in helping us who have helped them. Nevertheless it is shown that the improvement in revenue and expenditure alluded to above would ordinarily have led to a corresponding reduction of Rs. 24,88,000 in the Imperial contribution of Rs. 91,00,000 in aid of Provincial Revenues, which was provided in the Budget subject to alteration according to the final accounts of the year, but the Government of India decided to treat the whole grant as a fixed contribution, and it has accordingly been repeated in the Revised Estimate. The Government of India moreover made a special contribution of Rs. 19,50,000 for non-recurring expenditure to be incurred in the current year. As a result of this opportune assistance from Imperial Revenues, the closing balance of Rs. 20,00,000 estimated in the original Budget rises to Rs. 64,38,000 in the Revised Estimate, the excess being now available to meet wants which have long been felt, whereas without it we should have but Rs. 10,40,000 instead of Rs. 29,32,000 as originally estimated. We might, however, have been very much worse if the Government of India had insisted upon revising the Provincial Settlement as it might and would, in ordinary circumstances, have done this year.

As it is, with the Government of India grant, Bombay is enabled, after marking time for so long a period, to resume its onward march of progress. Besides remitting thirty-two and a half lakhs of land revenue, Government will devote a sum of six lakhs to educational purposes, five and a half lakhs to public works, and three and a half lakhs to schemes for the revision of revenue and other establishments. The special contribution of nineteen and a half lakhs will be expended on works and schemes which can be completed during the current financial year, and we are glad to find that seven and a half is to go to deserving District Local Boards which for years past have been unable to carry out urgent projects of sanitary and educational advancement. Aid is to be given to cultivators. We are to have new offices, court-houses, police lines and schools, hospital extensions and so forth, while the six lakhs for educational purposes is to be a recurring grant, to be utilised in giving effect to the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference in respect of primary and secondary education. It is a bold step. Perhaps in some quarters, seeing how indefinite is the future prospect, it may be considered a leap in the dark. But apparently, Government is impatient at standing still for so long, and is determined to run the risk. A reference to Mr. Monteath's statement in another column will discover the manner in which it is proposed the money shall be allotted for the first year. The Budget has been framed in the assumption that the year will be normal. The year opens with a balance of Rs. 64,38,000, including Government of India money, and although the revenue is expected to fall short by Rs. 31,40,000, it is deemed safe to embark on new expenditure. The year may not be normal. Revenue may fall still further below the estimates. Mr. Monteath was not quite correct when he said the most noteworthy feature was the liberality of the Government of India. The most noteworthy feature is that the local government has decided to launch out on new expenditure while the province is still in a state of impecuniosity. It is a courageous step, a step which, however, most members of the Council approve and we wish it all the success that pluck deserve.

NERO IS NOT FIDDLING.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has apparently been somewhat troubled in mind as to wisdom and necessity of the coming Coronation Durbar at Delhi. In a speech, which would persuade the doubting that His Excellency is right, and convince those who oppose it that His Excellency knows he is wrong, Lord Curzon explained to the Council on Friday the objects which he has in view. He regards it (1) as a means of expressing homage to the Throne which is a link which binds all races and creeds in India together; (2) as an opportunity for promoting intercourse amongst chiefs and officials who, under the watertight system of administration which prevails in India, are too often ignorant of the systems which prevail away from their own locality; (3) as a means of encouraging arts and industries. And to do all this His Excellency chooses ancient Delhi, which possesses no accommodation except such as can be temporarily provided by tents. The eyes of the world will be on Delhi at the time, but it will be through a very long telescope, for there is no room for the people who, fond of new sensations, would travel there, and famine prices will have to be paid by those who of necessity must go. The Delhi Durbar as a means of expressing homage to the throne has been forestalled by the ceremony at home, and the visit there of chiefs and troops. The King has been crowned and proclaimed King of England and Emperor of India, and Coronation Day was duly celebrated in India. To hold a Durbar at Delhi on that score is therefore at best a work of supererogation. As a means of promoting intercourse between chiefs and officials, no more unlikely device could have been adopted. "Hang your intercourse," the chief will say to the official and the official to the chief, "I'm going to see the polo". As to its affording a means of encouraging the arts and industries—is it necessary to say anything? Lord Curzon assures us that the money it will cost will not be taken from funds devoted to famine relief. So much goes without saying. But had it not been for the money which is being squandered on the Durbar, it would have been possible largely to augment the funds devoted to famine relief, as well as to carry out works of public utility so long deferred. Twenty-six and a half lakhs is the sum which has been budgeted for. His Excellency denies that it will rise to a crore or to two millions sterling, though the arts exhibition—which cannot achieve one iota of good not being held in Bombay or Calcutta—is alone to cost four lakhs, an item which by the way was not included in the Budget. Lord Curzon is a persuasive speaker and his remarks, at first, will do much to allay alarm, but the Delhi Durbar, like the national Valhalla, will be a monument of anything but greatness for all that.

BASE COIN IN INDIA.

IN the report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the past year, much information is given upon the subject of the circulation of base coin, and little difficulties in regard to certain peculiarities of the nimble rupee, which have for such a long time puzzled us are set at rest. The 1840 issue of rupees are being steadily withdrawn and comparatively few of them remain in circulation, new coin having taken their place. Notwithstanding all efforts to suppress them, the number of counterfeits continues to increase. In 1893 only 8,320 counterfeit rupees were captured by the Currency Department. Last year no less than 43,193 base coins were detected. This increase, however, may not be wholly due to a real increase in false coining. It is probable that the much greater care which has been exercised in late years in examining coin, and the preparation of statistics may have had something to do with the apparently alarming increase in this department of crime. However this may be, some very funny ideas have got abroad on the subject of counterfeiting. Two years ago, when a native of India was convicted in England of coining, it was stated in many Indian journals that the individual had used modern machinery in his nefarious business and had coined rupees. A reference to the London Commissioner of Police quickly upset this idea; at any rate so far as Indian coinage was concerned. Then again several correspondents of our Allahabad contemporary made an alarming discovery. They found that a large number of rupees of the year 1862 had dots on the reverse, whilst others had none. Without taking the trouble to enquire into the matter, some went so far as to state that all rupees which were marked with these dots were spurious. In the present report the reason, which turns out to be extremely simple, is given. The Bombay Mint adopted the plan of adding dots to its dies in order to indicate the exact year of coinage, for between 1862 and 1874 there was no change of date on the coins. Thus one dot would show that the rupee was coined in 1873, two that it was coined in 1874, and so on. Several other variations are pointed out, and no doubt tradesmen who have been rather dubious about accepting some of the coins mentioned, will be considerably easier in their minds. An example of the skill with which coiners imitate the dies of the Mint is well worth a reference. Undoubtedly a large number of base rupees which have been discovered have been struck between dies, but one counterfeiter, who was caught red-handed, and who worked without the aid of a die, turned out coin of a very good quality, if such a term can be applied to counterfeits, by means of a mould. His method was to employ an instrument something like a bullet mould, and he produced the appearance of a struck coin by subjecting the two jaws of the mould, to great pressure at the time of the solidification of the metal. Forgeries of Currency Notes were neither common nor remarkable as a rule. One case, however, is worth mentioning. Some person, who has not yet been discovered, forged the left half of a Rs. 100 note, and adding to it the right half, succeeded in passing it off on a book-maker on the Bombay Race Course. During the whole of the forty years in which the Department has existed, it has only once paid away money upon fraudulently altered notes. This case happened during the past twelve months, but the Department has not lost by it, as it has been able to secure repayment of the money.

THE DUM DUM BULLET.

EVERY possible precaution is being taken to prevent the employment in future military expeditions of the useful, but now tabooed, soft-nosed bullet. A notification in General Orders, just issued, reminds Commanding Officers that they are responsible for seeing that only ammunition from Government arsenals is taken on service, and states that officers using ·303 rifles for sporting purposes may import only up to two hundred cartridges annually for the same and will be required to obtain licenses.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia were: The Right Reverend Dr. McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. McArthur; Lord Frederick Blackwood, General Sir Bindon Blood and Lady Blood, the Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Bengal; the Hon. Mr. Justice Brett, the Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Stevens (all of the Calcutta High Court), and Surgeon-General Spencer. The departure of the Lord Bishop of Bombay was private. The Calcutta Judges arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta express at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and alighted at the Victoria Terminus where they were met by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Bombay, with whom they drove direct to the Ballard Pier.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia with the Maharajah of Jaipur and suite will arrive in Bombay on Friday (12th inst.) morning, at daybreak.

THE approaches to Karachi harbour are reported to have been modified by the recent cyclone, and an examination is to be made by the Marine Survey of the localities believed to have shoaled.

A ROUGH estimate of the expenditure connected with the China expeditionary force in India and China, adjustable through Indian accounts during the current financial year, places the total as just under a million sterling.

ONE of the late publications of the Legislative Department of the Government of India is the Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, compiled by Mr. F. G. Wigley, Barrister-at-Law and Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Government of Bengal.

THE good rain has had a marked effect on the famine relief figures on the Western side of India. The number on relief in the Bombay Presidency during the past week has fallen from 400,715, to 304,852, and in Bombay Native States from 71,864 to 56,124. The total number on relief in British territory in India is now 336,605 and in Native State 113,491.

A COMMITTEE, composed as follows, is to assemble at Simla early next week to consider the forms of accounts to be maintained and furnished to the Accounts Department by the Government Grass and Dairy Farms, and the procedure to be followed in the preparations and submission of such accounts:—President, Colonel W. E. Gilliard, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India; members, Major Ewart, D. S. O., Director of Farms, Punjab Command; Major Meagher, Director of Farms, Bengal Command; Major T. H. Henderson, Military Accounts Department.

IT is understood that Sirdar Ayub Khan, the Afghan Prince, will in future reside at Lahore and Dalhousie instead of at Rawalpindi and Murree. He is now at Dalhousie and will probably come down to Lahore in the beginning of October. A very large number of houses will be required for Ayub Khan's family, relations and followers, and Sirdar Roza Khan, formerly Governor of Kandahar, now a political pensioner, is arranging to lease these. The rents of large houses in the city which have been rising will now be still higher, and it is already overcrowded with residences.

NEWS reached Maulmain of an affray with dacoits in the Mehongson district of Siam, not far from the Salween and near the borders of Karenni and the Southern Shan States. For some time past thefts of elephants have been prevalent and the Siamese authorities have done little to stop this class of crime. On the 15th instant an elephant was stolen from the Bombay Burma Corporation and Messrs. Shrewsbury and Bartlett, Assistants to the Corporation, went out with a number of men in search of the missing animal, a Siamese acting as guide. The latter led the party into an ambuscade and they were heavily fired on, Mr. Shrewsbury having a narrow escape, a bullet lodging in his cartridge belt. Shots were exchanged and in the result the elephant was recaptured, two of the Bombay Burma men being killed and several wounded, while several of the thieves were placed hors de combat. Complaint has been made to the authorities at Chiengmai, and one hundred Siamese soldiers have been sent to the scene.

AN experiment recently made of feeding Mounted Infantry ponies in the Southern Shan States entirely on paddy having proved quite successful, the General Officer Commanding Burma District is desirous of extending the measure to all Mounted Infantry in the Burma District. He, however, recognises that it is possible that it may not be successful everywhere and therefore introduces it now as a tentative measure for a period of three months. All responsible Officers concerned may, however, if they see fit, carry out the change in the feed of their ponies gradually, by reducing the other grain at present given in addition to paddy by degrees instead of making a sudden charge to all paddy. The General Officer Commanding looks to officers of Mounted Infantry to give this experiment a fair trial, as it is in the pecuniary interests of the State, and to report result at the end of the three months. If they think it necessary they may make a special report at any time without waiting for the expiry of the time of trial.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

IF we always knew what to expect, or if Indian Zadkiels knew, I should to-day be writing to you details of the terrific earthquake that was to shake us all in our beds, or out of them, on the night of the 30th ultimo. The 30th ultimo came and went without any extraordinary occurrence. I doubt indeed if many people remembered over their eggs and bacon next morning, that we had after all come through without a cataclysm. Nothing is easier to forget than a misfortune that doesn't happen. In the bazaar, however, and other quarters where things are taken seriously and life has a real interest the earthquake was kept prominently in mind and doubtless whatever precaution corresponds there to sleeping with your boots on was widely taken. I have heard nothing up here to correspond with the alarm so widely felt below, and especially, if one is to believe the public prints, in Madras. Ingenuousness we all know, prevails in Madras where the majority of indigenous males are christened David and Joseph. In Simla, one regrets to note, the Baboo absorbs a flavour of cynicism from his official superiors, or perhaps from notes on files. As to the coolie, he is too deeply absorbed in considering the prospect of early death from plague inoculation to think much of the mere visitations of Providence he is fleeing to his vague interior to save his life from the extraordinaay and "zubberdusti" malevolence of the Sirkar. Large numbers of jhampanies have decamped. If your character as a nokar-protecting person is established in the bazaar your servants may believe you when you swear by all the gods you know or don't know that no suspicious medical-looking unknown Sahib shall be allowed in the compound. Otherwise you may be deserted at any day or hour. Verily, with the railway and the Civil Secretariat quarters a building, and the terror of the inoculator that flieth by day, we were sufficiently denuded of labour, and may congratulate ourselves that the earthquake was not considered a moving cause, especially as it did not happen.

Robert Marshall's bright comedy "The Second in Command," which has been such a success in London, is now being played in Simla by the Amateur Dramatic Club. The first night was last Tuesday and drew a large and appreciative audience. The action of the piece turns on the fortunes a pretty English girl who succumbs to the importunity of the Second in Command of a cavalry reigiment, for whom she has no particular affection, only to afterwards discover she is in love with the colonel. The part of the fickle damsel is taken by Mrs. McNeale Patterson who promises to be a great acquisition to the Simla amateur stage on which she has not previously appeared, her portrayal of the character of the wayward enchantress being convincing and charming. The role of the heroine's fetching sister, in love with an aristocratic hobbledehoy who afterwards enlists in the Imperial Yeomanry, is filled with self-possession by Miss Beresford-Lovett who is one of Simla's most appreciated amateurs. The Second-in-Command is Captain Killersbow an actor who sustains the reputation he acquired in the piece "one summer's day" staged earlier in the season. The colonel who takes his regiment out to South Africa and distinguishes himself at its head against the Boers, while still uncertain of whether or no his affianced bride has tricked him in accepting his hand, is played with some strength by Major Brewin. The funny man of the piece is Mr. Williams whose personification of the bumptious youngster who turns up trumps at the front and comes back wounded, keeps the house in roars. Mrs. Thompson does some clever acting as the anxous mother of this Napoleon in embryo, and greatly helps the success of the piece. The subaltern of whom the Imperial Yeoman is jealous is well done by L. N. Malan, H. D. S. Keigbby and F. G. E. Lumb bring the house down as the mess waiters and Captain Wallace fill the thankless part of the spendthrift brother of the heroine with humour. The piece is sumptuously mounted and the company shows signs of careful drilling, even the screamingly funny brother but seldom getting out of hand.

The extension from three to four years in the tenure of the two civil surgeons of Simla, increases the value of these two appointments which are both held by Indian Medical Service Officers. The occupants are selected, one from the Punjab, the other from the remaining provinces and the result of the change will be a fairer division of the emoluments, each officer being now enabled to hold the senior and more valuable of the two appointments for two years, whereas the arrangement previously in force restricted the Punjab representative to one year in this position. The change is indicative of a desire on the part of the Government of India to recognise the claims of Indian Medical Service officers to more liberal treatment, and may reasonably be followed by concessions elsewhere to members of this, of late years, extraordinarily overworked department.

The station is still free from plague, the single case reported in the bazaar not having led to others. The disease however is creeping slowly up both roads from the plains. It has established itself firmly at Subathu and its arrival in Simla to stay is now inevitable. The bazaar offers it certain pabulum, but arragements are being made to cope with it there, and the experience of dealing with it in what is practically a temperate climate should be instinctive.

MANY interesting facts relating to the trade of Burma are recorded in the report for the year 1901-02, which has just been published. The total trade amounted to 3,614 lakhs, which though below the record of the previous years was well above the average. There was a decrease in the value of imports from countries other than India amounting to about 66 lakhs of rupees, due to a decline in the imports of cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, in consequence of the large stocks in hand at the close of the previous years. Indian coal supplies the bulk of the Burma market, and there was a further decline in the imports of British coal, but there were large supplies of Japanese and Australian coal, which is able to compete on favourable terms with Indian. Another interesting fact is that the finer spun Indian cotton twist and yarns are competing keenly with those from Europe, and as they can undersell the European staples the latter may in time be driven out of the market as India devotes more and more attention to the production of the finer counts. The trade in Swedish matches has been extinguished apparently by the enterprise of the Japanese; while large imports of machinery and millwork from the United Kingdom and the Continent, bear satisfactory witness to the growth of industrial enterprise. Among exports rice naturally continues to hold the most important place, Burma contributing two-thirds of the 35 million cwt. exported from all India, while the trade with India itself continues to grow, and India promises to become a permanent customer for one-third of the Burma exports. Altogether the export trade showed an increase of 52 lakhs of rupees, or 5·22 per cent, and the net revenue from customs increased by over six lakhs. The trade by sea between India and Burma showed a decrease in value of no less than 297 lakhs of rupees, due mainly to the smaller demand for foodstuffs in consequence of the more prosperous condition of India, rice alone falling away to the extent of 275 lakhs.

THE King has granted a royal charter, dated Aug. 8, incorporating the "British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies." Forty-nine gentlemen are named in the charter as the first Fellows of the new Academy. The list includes the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Lord Dillon, Lord Reay, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Lecky, Mr. John Morley, Sir W. R. Anson, Sir C. P. Ilbert, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, Sir R. C. Jebb, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Leslie Stephen, Dr. Monro, Dr. A. W. Ward, Dr. Caird, Professors Bywater, Butcher, Cowell, Maitland, Rhys, and Skeat. Dr. J. A. H. Murray, and other scholars of distinction. The list corresponds on the whole with that of proposed Fellows published at the beginning of the year, but three great names will be missed—the late Professor S. R. Gardiner, the Rev. Professor A. B. Davidson, and Professor Lord Acton having been originally included.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Lord Roberts with Mr. Brodrick and party have arrived in Berlin. The German Officers, who have been attached to the party, met them at the station. Throughout their visit they will be the guests of the Emperor, who will join them to-morrow. The Emperor will entertain them at dinner on Monday.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick, General Kelly Kenny, the American Generals Corbin, Young, and Wood witnessed a parade of the Third Army Corps by the Emperor near Frankfort on the Oder. The Empress led the troops past. Prussian and Bavarian Princes were present.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

At yesterday's Review Lord Roberts wore the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Emperor was most gracious towards all the Englishmen.

Count Roederer of the Cuirassier Guard was attached to Lord Roberts' suite.

THE ERUPTION AT MARTINIQUE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The eruption which was reported to have taken place at Martinique, on the 4th inst., is unconfirmed.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

An eruption of La Soufriere, St. Vincent, took place at nine in the evening of the 3rd and lasted until eleven in the morning of the 4th inst. The eruption was longer and more violent than the first outburst. Many people flocked to Kingstown and ran to and fro seeking shelter. An earthquake, though not severe, increased the panic. Between two and three in the morning loud and rapid detonations mingled with a continuous and terrible roar, while forked lightning and balls of fire from the crater, which burst in meteor-like showers, were awe inspiring in the cimmerian darkness. The fear of a tidal wave increased the panic and hundreds fled to the hills.

THE BOER GENERALS AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

PROLONGED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey had a two hours' conference with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office this afternoon. Lord Kitchener and Lord Onslow were also present. There was such a crowd in Downing Street that the thoroughfare had to be cleared. The Boer Generals and Mr. Chamberlain were loudly cheered. Lord Kitchener eluded observation. The particulars of the conference are withheld but will be published in Blue Book form.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

General Botha revisited the Colonial Office and saw Mr. Chamberlain. It is generally reported that the Generals yesterday made various proposals which were unacceptable. According to one version, they soon abandoned impracticable demands and contented themselves with minor suggestions. According to another version, they departed dissatisfied and are going to Holland forthwith.

The length of the conference which the Boer Generals had with Mr. Chamberlain was due to the fact that all the Generals spoke in Dutch which had to be translated sentence by sentence.

Lord Kitchener returned immediately to Welshpool. Mr. Chamberlain goes to Birmingham to-day.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

Reuter understands that the Siamese negotiations in Paris are progressing satisfactorily. Both Governments being favourable, the conclusion of the negotiations is excepted shortly. The Crown Prince of Siam sails for Bangkok at the end of the month.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL RIOTS IN FRANCE.

The Colonel who was recently mentioned as having been arrested for refusing to obey his General's orders to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the Anti-Clerical Association's law, has been acquitted of the charge of refusing to obey his General. He has been convicted of his refusal to comply with the Civil Requisition which had been forwarded by his General. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

M. Andre, Minister for War, is annoyed at yesterday's virtual acquittal of Colonel St. Remy who will be probably place on the retired list.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, SEPT. 6

The Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty was signed yesterday evening.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

CRUISE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

The steamer Oregon is being fitted out at Seattle. She takes on the 15th November a party of American Manufacturers with exhibits on a six months' cruise to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and Hawaii, with a view to the expansion of American commerce.

RABIES IN RHODESIA.

An outbreak of rabies has occurred in Rhodesia. All dogs and hyenas are to be destroyed.

TARIFF LAW IN AMERICA.

The Federal Court in Boston has decided that in Tariff Law value means bullion value. Indian imports are dutiable at nineteen cents per rupee, not thirty-two hitherto imposed.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG AND THE BOND.

Sir Gordon Sprigg indignantly denies that there was any compact with the Bond as recently suggested.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT LISBON.

LONDON, SEPT 6.

The Japanese Warships Asama and Takasago are at Lisbon.

The King of Portugal has received the Captains.

THE CRIMES ACT, PROTEST IN DUBLIN.

A meeting of the citizens of Dublin has been convened by the Lord Mayor and was addressed by Nationalist Members of Parliament who protested against the proclamation of the Crimes Act in the City.

CRICKET.

The match between the Australians and Mr. C. I. Thornton's England Eleven has been drawn. Surrey has beaten Warwickshire by ten wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT 5.

Professor Virchow is dead.

[Prof. Rudolf Virchow, was an illustrious German pathologist and politician. He was the son of a German farmer and was born at Coslin, in Pomerania, in 1821. He entered the University of Berlin, where he graduated in 1843, and in 1847 became lecturer to that institution. He was commissioned by the German Government to investigate the outbreak of typhus in Silesia, and in conjunction with Reinhardt founded and edited the "Archiv fur Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie." He also established the "Medical Reformer" and a Democratic Club, in which he distinguished himself as an orator, and was elected a member of the National Assembly, though refused admittance on the ground of his being, from a Parliamentary point of view, a minor. When the Conservative reaction set in, he lost his university office, and his journal was suppressed. He was appointed to the chair of Pathological Anatomy in Wurzburg, and on the publication of his work on "Cellular Pathology" attained so much distinction that he was recalled to fill a similar professorship in Berlin. This work was the means of remodelling the scientific aspects of medicine, and laid the foundation for nearly every subsequent improvement. From that date (1856) his benches were crowded with students from all parts of Europe, and the Berlin School of Medicine enjoyed a prosperity it had never previously known. In 1859, Prof. Virchow became a member of the Municipal Council. Soon after he was chosen deputy by the Electoral College of Saarbruck, and by two of the Berlin Colleges. Electing to sit for one of the latter, he rapidly rose to the leadership of Liberal Opposition, and as such made a firm stand against the encroachments of the reactionaries under the guise of the royal prerogative. In January, 1863, he carried an address in which the Prussian Ministry were accused of having violated the Constitution, and in June, 1865, having defeated the Government in their attempt to create a navy, Count Bismarck challenged him to a duel. Since that date Prof. Virchow continued in the front rank of the Liberal party. In 1878, he resigned his seat, and made over the leadership to Eugene Richter, retiring from political life. At the General Election in 1890 he was, however, an unsuccessful candidate for one of the divisions of Berlin. During the last illness of the Emperor Frederick, he was constantly consulted. He celebrated his 80th birthday in 1901.]

THE S. S. DEEPDALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

It has been decided to blow up the wreck of the steamer Deepdale, as it is obstructing navigation.

A VALUABLE FIND.

The "Statesman" announces that a Bhurjya Manuscript of great antiquity entitled "Isah Samhila" by Parasara, the great astronomer and ascetic of ancient India, has been discovered and is now a in the possession of Mr. John A. Francis of Calcutta. The MS. contains a prevision of incarnation, singularly in harmony with the sacred story of Christianity.

ROASTING A POLICEMAN.

The men convicted of rioting and the roasting alive of a sub-inspector of police in Tumlook have appealed to the High Court.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st G. L. P. Volunteers—W. Hogarth to be Second Lieutenant.

1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers—Second Lieutenant Dunford to be Lieutenant.

Bearer Volunteers—Lieutenant Mainwaring to be Captain, vice Forbes, resigned. Second-Lieutenant Wrin becoming Lieutenant.

Hyderabad Volunteer—Second Lieutenant Graves resigns his commission.

Poona Volunteers—Captain Thomson to be Hon. Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

A. Duncan to be Assistant Engineer.

Extensions of leave at home have been granted to Lieutenant Forteath for five months and to Lieutenant Hordern for six weeks.

SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Dane, Resident of Kashmir, goes to the Foreign Office on special duty early in October. His appointment in Kashmir will be temporarily taken up by Mr. E. G. Colvin, who is officiating as General Superintendent of the Thagi Dakaiti Department.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

It is proposed to make special arrangements by enclosing one of the blocks in the Amphitheatre to accommodate, at the Delhi Durbar, native purdah ladies of rank who may accompany their husbands to Delhi.

THE SIMLA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The East Lancashires, Hampshires and Somerset teams have arrived and regular practice has commenced at Andandale for the coming football tournament. Ties will be drawn on Monday.

EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Sharp shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday morning between half past three and four at several stations in Assam, for a single score but no damages was done.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PRINCE DHULIP SINGH BANKRUPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London 5th September :—

Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton resumes the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief on his return from Germany after witnessing the manœuvres.

Prince Victor Dhulip Singh has been brought into the Bankruptcy Court on a money lending claim of £585.

Major-General Smith-Dorrien was married to Miss Schneider on Wednesday.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Jambulingam Moodelliar, C. I. E., has been elected as the member representing the northern group of District Boards in the Madras Legislative Council and has been appointed to act as Judge in the City Civil Court during the absence of Mr. Pattabhirame Iyer on leave and till further orders.

SPORTS AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

A series of matches at Lawn Tennis and Badminton were played on Saturday between the India Civil Service and the Poona Gymkhana. In the morning the Badminton shed was crowded with spectators, all of whom evinced much interests in the various matches. Although the Civil Service was defeated, the games were keen and well worth watching. Mr. Sprott and Major Jackson, for the Poona Gymkhana, defeated Messrs. Arthur and Swifte of the I. C. S. 15-7, 13-5; 13-2; and Messrs. Jackson and Knight, I. C. S. 15-6; and 15-4.

Messrs. MacIver and Duxbury, Poona Gymkhana, defeated Messrs. Arthur and Swifte I. C. S. 15-11 15 10; and Messrs. Jackson and Knight, I. C. S. 15-4; 15-5.

The tennis matches took place in the afternoon and the Civil Service again suffered a defeat by 2 to 1. The best match was the one played between Messrs. Crump and Sladen I. C. S. and Major Jackson and Mr. Vincent of the Poona Gymkhana, in which the three sets had to be played. Scores: Betham and Field, Poona Gymkhana, beat Messrs. Arthur and Lawrence, 6-2 to 6-0 Capts. Marden and Ainslie, Poona Gymkhana, beat Messrs. DuBoulay and Keatinge 6-2 to 6-7; Messrs. Sladen and Crump, I. C. S. beat Major Jackson and Mr. Vincent, Poona Gymkhana, 10-8, 8-7, 6-3.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The second round of the semi-finals was played off this afternoon between the 1st Bombay Lancers and the Royal Scots, the game ending in a win for the former by three goals to two and one subsidiary.

THE ROYALS SCOTS VS. 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS.

Mr. Lumsden.	Major Jameson.
Mr. Drysdale.	Capt Saville.
Lt.-Col. Carter.	Mr. Hay.
Capt. Davie.	Capt. Ellwood

Umpires.—Colonel Onslow R.E. and Capt. Hewlett, C. I. H.

1st Chukker.—Play started in the centre of the field and was then carried down to the Scots goal by Savile but from play the sphere was soon sent out. On the ball being put into play again, Ellwood drew it out of a scrimmage and notched a goal for his side. After changing sides the Lancers made a smart rustle down the Scots territory where Ellwood was unhorsed but fortunately was able to mount again unhurt. Soon after another assaul on the Scots goal was made by Hay, but nearing danger the ball was sent out to save. A foul against the Lancers transferred the venue of hostilities, and Drysdale subsequently taking advantage of an opportunity sent in a subsidiary. Play now became rapid, and some racing ensued when Jameson carried the ball well up and shot in a smart goal for the cavalry. The chukker soon after closed without further scoring.

Score.—Lancers 2 goals, Royal Scots 1 subsidiary. Time—5 mins. 3 secs.

Second Chukker.—A good rustle down the field by the Scots marked the opening of this chukker, and a smart effort was all but frustrated by Ellwood. Drysdale however was not to be beaten and smartly sent in a well judged shot, scoring the first goal for the Scots. For a time play was confined to the middle of the field. The Scots soon after made another big effort which, however, only resulted in Captain Davie lifting the ball over the goal. The same feat was repeated again the Scots failing to score on each occasion.

Score—Lancers 2 goals, the Scots 1 goal 1 subsidiary. Time—6 mins. 35 secs.

Third chukker:—Play for a couple of minutes was even neither side scoring. Hay with a spanking run down the field made straight for the Scots goals where Drysdale saved in the nick of time. The Scots immediately after received the order, and Drysdale scoring the second goal for his side before the end of this chukker.

Score—Lancers 2 goals, the Scots 2 goals 1 subsidiary. Time 5 mins. 47 seconds.

Fourth Chukker:—The Scots continued to keep the cavalry on the defensive for some time during which the ball was frequently sent out, Savile taking advantage of an opening carried the sphere back, and Hay soon after getting possession of the ball, managed to send it between the sticks thus contributing the third goal for the Lancers. A good rustle down the field in favor of the Scots ensued, but Jameson was promptly to the rescue and succeeded in saving. The Lancers were again on the attack and Davie this time saved the situation by hitting out. A few seconds later the gong announced the close of time.

Score—Lancers 3 goals; the Scots 2 goals one subsidiary. Time 8 mins.

The finals now lie between the 1st Bombay Lancers and 3rd Light Cavalry which will be played on Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Estimates have been approved and funds provided for the completion, this year, of quarters for Harbour and Coast Defence Lascars, at Aden.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, has been informed that the Baluchistan Volunteers as well as cadets will receive Lee-Metford rifles and carbines so soon as the Ordnance Department can supply them. It is proposed to re-organise the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, which consists of 147 enrolled members, as follows:—Rifle Company 110 members, Mounted Company (12 on ponies and 25 on cycles) 37 members. No higher capitation grant can, however, be drawn for the circle section, as there is no authorised grant for cyclists as such.

Brigadier-General F. Ventris, General Staff is on a visit to Simla on duty. Lieutenant-Colonels C. H. Swayne, and B. M. Bleunerhasset, R. A. M. C., have arrived at Simla on temporary duty.

It is officially announced that Mr. L. W. Dane, Resident of Kashmir, is to join the Foreign Office on special duty early in October. The acting appointment in Kashmir will be taken up by Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department.

General Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B., and Lady Blood left Bombay on Saturday en route for England. General Boyce Combe, C.B., will officiate in command of the Punjab for three months. Colonel Gwatkin officiates in command of the Rawalpindi District.

RACING AT POONA.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The racing to-day took place in splendid weather but it was a day of disappointments for backers. The chief features of the meeting were the victory of Beccles, the defeat of Wiak, and the performance of Planet.

Another extra meeting has been programmed for September 20th. Details :—

Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 100 or over since 31st December, 1901. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A Sattar's b aus m Beccles, 8st 10lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr A W F's ch aus g Feestrade, 8st 9lbs ..... Stonhill 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 9st ... Southall 3

Also ran :—Ena, 7st. 3lbs.; Alma, 8st.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Free Trade; 3 to 1 against Beccles; 4 to 1 Malice and Ena; 6 to 1 Alma.

Beccles eventually won by half-a-length, one and half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 5 4-5sec.

The New Stand Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 8st ... Heeroo 1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's, b a h Brigand, 9st 3lbs ..... Southall 2
Mr Issaverden's ch a h Chand, 7st 4lbs ..... O'Neil 3

Also ran :—The Robber, 7st. 11lbs.

Betting: Evens Brigand; 6 to 4 against Mahkoom; 4 to 1 The Robber; 6 to 1 Chanda.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 58 3-5sec.

The New Lawn Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's, ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 10lbs ..... Hoyt 1
Messrs Mathradass Gocouldas and Anandji Nanji's, b a h Shaiboob, 8st 6lbs ..... O'Neil 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, 7st 7lbs ..... Bennet 3
Captain the Hon'ble C Greville's b a h Leader, 8st 11lbs ... Ramshaw 4

Also ran :—Greyleg, 9st. 3lbs.; Cocab, 7st. 12lbs.; Flashlight, 7st. 7lbs.; Shelter, 7st 4lbs.; Nasarulla, 7st.; Magistrate, 6st 7lbs.

Betting: Evens Shaiboob; 5 to 1 Shah Jehan; 6 to 1 Shelter and Duldul; 8 to 1 Leader; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by two lengths, a neck between second and third, and a length between third and fourth. Time—1min. 25 1-5 sec.

The September Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1900. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus g Planet, 8st 4lbs ..... Penton 1
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 8st 10lbs ..... Cowell 2
Mr Cross's b aus g Orion, 7st 7lbs ..... Wool 3
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda, 8st 11lbs ..... Ramshaw 4

Also ran :—Record Reign, 10st. 7lbs.; Beadsman, 9st. 12lbs.; Rosecommon, 8st. 2lbs., Soldier, 7st. 8lbs.; Repetition, 6st. 6lbs.

Entering the straight Planet had the rails and held a clear lead, Swiftsure failing to catch him by half-a-neck at the finish; half-a-length between second and third, and a length between third and fourth. Time—1min. 34 2-5sec.

The Arab Dealers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; and, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1901. W. A reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners, since the above date, race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands under, 5lbs. Ponies 13-3 and under, 10lbs. (not accumulative). No landing allowance. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 7lbs ..... Herroo 1
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer, 8st 12lbs 2
Messrs Mathradass Gocouldas and Anandji Nanji's, g a h Wild Fox, 8st 11lbs 3
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 7lbs ..... Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Gazalan, 8st. 12lbs.; Ermook 8st. 10lbs.; John Roberts, 8st. 7lbs.; Alexis 8st 7lbs; Young Kohinoor, 8st. 7lbs.; Arabistan, 8st. 7lbs.; Hamilton, 8st. 7lbs.; Cromer, 8st. 7lbs.; King Arthur, 8st. 5lbs.

Betting: Evens Moon; 6 to 4 Wild Fox; 3 to 1 Hamilton and Cromer; 4 to 1 Musketeer; 10 to 1 the others.

An easy win by three-quarters of a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min, 43 2-5 sec.

The Novelty Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; and, Rs. 100 3rd, Rs. 50. For horses landed in India direct from country of foaling since 31st July, 1901, which have never won race value Rs. 900 or over, and for all Maiden Horses. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March 1900 race value Rs. 100 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winner, since the above date race value Rs. 500 or over; once, 4lbs.; oftener, 7lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Vet.-Major Hazelton's b m h am m Madeira, 7st 13lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr P Fischer's br h Wink, 9st 10lbs ..... Penton | Dead heat.
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 9st ..... Southall |
Mr A A Apcar's br aus m Sister, 6st 13lbs ..... O'Neil 3

Also ran :—Victory, 9st. 11b.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Wink; 2 to 1 Victory; 4 to 1 Here's Luck; 6 to 1 Madeira and Sister.

Won by three lengths; one length between second and third. Time—16 2-5secs.

The Closed Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14-1 and under, the property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service, or of the following Clubs, viz—Club of W. India, Byculla, Yacht Club or Bombay Club. G. Rs.; Professionals who have not won race value Rs. 200 or over allowed carrying a penalty of 5lbs. If weight to be carried is below 9st. 13lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R B Cousen's ch a h Omar, 10st 3lbs ..... Mr Cooper 1
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket, 10st 8lbs .. Mr McCausland 2
Captain Neale's g a h Regret, 10st 6lbs ..... Capt Wood 3
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfas, 10st 12lbs ..... Maj Jameson 4

Also ran: Tirah, 12st.; Guinea Gold, 10st. 11lbs; Bonnie Lad, 10st 8lbs; Scots' Grey, 10st. 4lbs.; Prince Diamond, 10st. 2lbs.; Palloni, 10st.; Burgo Master, 9st. 13lbs.; Challenger, 9st 11lbs.; Bundela, 9st 4lbs.

Betting: Evens Rocket; 4 to 1 Tirah and Omar; 6 to 1 Murrus; 10 to 1 the others.

Won easily by three lengths, a head between second and third. Time—55 sec.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

This match, which was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, was left unfinished as it had to be abandoned on account of the rain.

Having won the toss Ralli's team elected to bat sending in Panthaki and Davur to face the bowling of Bromley and Goldney. The former did not however, remain long at the wickets, being run out after scoring only 1 run. Sorabjee Bathiwalla who was next man retired for l. b. w., after a well played 15.—Davur was now partnered by E. G. Rodgers but the latter before he had time to score was clean bowled by a full pitch from Bromley. Gagrat next joined Davur. The latter batsman, who played a very free game, was soon after smartly stumped by Pratt, and retired after having scored 22 runs.

J. J. Rodgers, the Captain, who relieved Davur, looked as though he were going to make matters lively, but after scoring 4 runs skied the ball and was neatly caught by the bowler.—At this stage of the game, it had already started drizzling, and as the rain increased Gagrat who was playing very steadily and was expected to do well, had to retire after contributing 18 runs (not out). It was then decided to abandon the match, Ralli's team having put together 61 runs for the loss of 5 wickets scores :—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr B B Panthaki, run out	1
Mr P H Davur, st Pratt, b Bromley	22
Mr Sorab Bathiwalla, l-b-w, b Bromley	15
Mr E G Rodgers, b Bromley	0
Mr B D Gagrat, not out	18
Mr J J Rodgers, c and b Bromley	4
Mr M M Italgade, not out	0
Mr D N Writer	did not bat
Mr J C Macbilwalla	
Mr Shapurjee Bathiwalla	
Mr K R Mistry	
Extras	1
Total for 5 wickets	61

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COAL TRADE DEPRESSION.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

AFFAIRS IN KLONDYKE.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The general outlook in the coal trade is very dark indeed. Tales of woe come from all the great coal centres in the country, and depression is rife. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, the trouble is principally due to the demand for coal falling off heavily, and consequent over-production. Over 80,000 men in those three counties are not averaging more than four days per week, and some 30,000 or 40,000 others have to content themselves with three days' employment weekly. While the output has been materially reduced, there is an abundance of supplies, and stocks steadily accumulating. It is unpleasant to learn that in addition to the prospect of those collieries now shut down remaining closed, other proprietors are contemplating lengthy stoppages; but an increased demand will speedily bring about a healthy revival. Unfortunately in the South Wales Coal Trade the progress of a magnificent industry is being hampered by entirely different causes. Here trades unionism is rampant, so absurdly rampant that the lengths to which the men swayed by the Miners' Federation, have proceeded are almost past belief. Collieries employing thousands of men have been stopped on the most trivial pretexts, occasionally no pretext at all. In one representative instance, because a Federationist was 3s. in arrear with his contribution, 300 men refused to work on two days, and 2,400 men made holiday on the third day for the same reason. Not that the man was unwilling to pay the contribution; he actually offered it to the pit committee. But they declined to take it and told him that as a punishment for not paying the money on the previous Saturday, he would have to forfeit a day's work. Upon his refusal, the committee demanded his suspension for two days. Eventually they decided not to work and said that, as a condition of their resuming, for every day they were idle, the man Lewis would have to be suspended two days.

Ultimately Lewis found it unsafe to work. He agreed to sacrifice five days' labour, and upon this the colliers returned to their work. The stops at individual mines illustrate the impertinent insubordination which at present characterises the relationship of the South Wales miner and his employer, and further mark the union intolerance and persecution of non-union labour. These stops, however, are within the compass of remedial measures. But how the stops ordered by the Federation, and which apply to all collieries dependent upon union labour, are to be ended is an unsolved problem. The legal proceedings in regard to this matter which the employers recently inaugurated will necessarily be protracted, for the legality of the first decision, (which, as all the world knows, upheld the Federation) will be tested in the Court of Appeal and finally carried to the House of Lords. Until the legal principles involved have been definitely settled there is little probability of the situation changing. There are, however, other questions of grave importance that have yet to be dealt with, and which provide a surfeit of material for a conflagration. The sliding scale agreement shortly terminates, and a fresh understanding will have to be arrived at in regard to the regulation of wages. At the same time, such difficult problems as the contracting out question and the small coal question will be rushed to the fore. There are many well versed in South Wales affairs who declare that serious trouble is inevitable. But so much is certain—concessions and great forbearance on either side will be indispensable to the successful conduct of the negotiations.

Cotton manufacturers in Fall River and New England generally are much disturbed owing to the withdrawal of through freight rates from all points in the Southern States. They have to accept the rates already made to New York, and pay in addition any local charge which the Boston and Maine or the New York, New Haven, and Hartford lines care to make. Offers of cotton from the South since the withdrawal of through rates are said to be eight points on the dollar higher. This means the heavy increase of 12 1-2 cents on 100lbs. The subject of rail rates to New England points, coastwise rates and export freight rates is now under consideration of a special committee of the New York Cotton Exchange. For some time past members have declared that coastwise and transatlantic lines discriminate against New York, and also against New England mills, by giving as low or lower rates on cotton exported from Southern ports *via* New York to Liverpool than are required on shipments to New York. In other words, cotton is landed in Liverpool for less than it can be shipped via New York to New England mills, and the fact that the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford refuse to participate in through rates with connecting railroads or their steamer lines is held to be one of the factors that help materially to bring about such a condition. A prominent member of the Exchange is quoted as saying that recently a certain grade of cotton was landed in Liverpool from Mississippi points at a cost of 8 3-4 cents while the cost of the same grade delivered at New England points was 8 7-8 cents. A number of new rules, too, affecting local sales have just been adopted, and brokers and manufacturers alike consider them unjust impositions. Under the new rules the loss of weight on any one bale is reduced from 5 to 3lbs., the limit for bagging and bands to 22 lbs., while claims for overweigh are to be open for 15 months. As a reply, brokers announce that future prices will be made with the new rules in mind. In addition to these local troubles the brokers and manufacturers have been notified that hereafter they must pay demurrage charges for the use of cars of roads other than the New York, New Haven, and Hartford for every day the cars are withheld after the mills have been notified to haul the cotton away. The proposed demurrage charge will be opposed, and the through rate difficulty is to be brought under the notice of the Interstate Commission. But whatever the outcome may be the agitation serves to show the ease with which the advantages that can be derived from the possession of raw materials may be negatived.

Mr. George H. Hees, of Toronto, who has recently visited Dawson City, on the Yukon, has communicated some interesting details respecting the business prospects in the Klondike region to the Canadian Manufacturers Association. In January last, it appears, 105 firms were reported as doing business there. By July the number had been reduced to 67. Twelve of the 67 are branch houses, with headquarters in Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco, &c. The wholesale houses of the three first-named places send their travellers to Dawson for orders. The great bulk of the merchandise goes in by way of St. Michael's and up the Yukon River, 1,400 miles, navigation being open about eighteen weeks of the year. This long and round about journey makes the cost of everything high. A year or so ago a dollar in Eastern Canada would buy as much as six dollars in Dawson. The proportion is still in the ratio of one to four and a half. No coin less than 25 cents is used in the Klondike. The three daily papers sell at 25 cents each, 4 dollar a month, 40 dollar per year in advance. All drinks, hard or soft, 25 cent, but all mixed liquors 50 cents; poor cigars 25 cents, or three fair ones for dol. 1. A leading barrister thought he had passed the period of being surprised at Dawson prices, but having been charged 25 cents (say 1s.) for a pair of common shoe-laces, he spoke of the price as "rather steep." An office that lets in Toronto for dols. 30 per month would bring dols. 130 in Dawson. Small shops rent from dols. 10 to dols. 20 a day in advance. Dining-room girls get dols. 100 per month and house servants from dols. 75 to dols. 125 per month. Hotel charges are more reasonable; a small room, dols. 2-50 per day breakfast or lunch, 75 cents; and dinner, dol. 1, sample-rooms, from dol. 5 to dols. 10 per day; hauling baggage, dol. 1 per piece. As to the prospects of the gold-mining industry, the reports are not so sanguine as they were when the rush began. It has been stated that only fifty miles have been worked, and that there are 7,000 miles of creeks in the Yukon still unprospected. On this statement sanguine estimates of a practically unlimited future output of the yellow metal have been based. But the Governor of the Klondike himself told Mr. Hees that such statements are misleading.

(Concluded on page 7).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of Bombay, at which the main business was the introduction and discussion of Budget, was held in the Council Hall, at Poona, to-day. H. E. the Governor presided and there were present:—The Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S.; The Hon. the Advocate General; The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L.M.; The Hon. Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; The Hon. Mr. Mehrban Narayanrao Govind, "alias" Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; The Hon. Mr. J. Tata, M. Inst. C.E., J. P.; The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.; The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E.; The Hon. Mr. Silas Meyer Moses; The Hon. Mr. John Potter, B.A., LL.D. (Dub.), I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S.; The Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch; The Hon. Mr. D. Molver; The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.

PROSPECTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE REMISSION OF FAMINE ARREARS.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in presenting the Budget Statement for the year 1902-1903 said:—Your Excellency, The Financial Statement for the year 1902-1903 is presented to the Council at a somewhat later date than usual and some explanation of the delay is perhaps due from me. Honourable members are aware that we cannot have a meeting without some legislative work to do, and until now there has been no bill ready to proceed with. We have until quite lately been in correspondence with higher authorities about the Record of Rights Bill and after making the alterations which were required as early a date as was possible, without suspending the Standing Orders, this meeting has been fixed. I have as usual furnished each honourable member with a copy of the Financial Statement and copies will now be supplied to the representatives of the Press. It will therefore serve no good purpose for me to read it or any part of it, and I propose to repeat the course I adopted in the last two years and ask the Council to take the statement as read. I will only add a very few remarks which are called for by what has occurred since the preparation of the statement was completed. We have, as honourable members are aware, in the interval, gone through a period of intense anxiety, and we were in the very verge of famine even more widespread than it has been in the past. But happily

OUR ANXIETY HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

Throughout the greater part of the Presidency sufficient rain for the present has now fallen—in some places more than sufficient. Only in the Eastern Deccan, including Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, is there now any urgent need of rain, and in these places, the later rains which after three years of successive failure we may hope for, are all important. There has, I regret to say, been again some loss of seed sown but the rain has come in time to save the great bulk of the crops, and even in these places where they have entirely dried up there can be now re-sowing. We are therefore fairly sanguine that the hope which I expressed at the end of the financial statement will be realised and that the spectre of famine which has now haunted us for three long years continuously, will at last disappear. A statement which has been laid on table in response to a question from my Hon. friend Mr. Mehta will show what has been done in the matter of remitting famine arrears. But some slight explanation of that statement is perhaps needed. From the terms of the question it has been assumed that it related throughout to revenue in arrears at the end of 1900-1901 and to the revenue due for the year 1901-1902. The last column of the statement therefore shows what has been actually remitted in the course of the year 1901-1902. It does not include the sum of about 35 lakhs which had been remitted before the close of the year 1900-1901. But it does include a sum of about six lakhs, which had been settled for remission before the question of converting suspensions into remissions was raised, and the conclusion of that six lakhs accounts partly for the

EXCESS OF THE ACTUAL REMISSIONS

over the estimate. There is a further excess of about ten lakhs which requires some explanation. It would not have been surprising if the actual amount out of the Revenue of 1901-1902 which has been shown by enquiry to be such as would, according to the ordinary practice, have been suspended and left over for collection, had differed materially from the estimate, but as a matter of fact the actuals for the year 1901-1902 approximate very closely to the estimate.

It is not the case as regards the districts taken singly but it does so happen that the total amount remitted is very much over what was estimated. It is altogether about 56 lakhs. The excess, I have to explain further, is almost entirely in regard to revenue due before the 31st July 1901 and the main cause is this: Some of the comparatively well to do occupants whose revenue had been declared for collection before the 31st July 1901 were affected by a loss or further loss of crops before that revenue was recovered. The collectors very wisely determined not to collect that revenue in 1901-02, and the question was raised whether such revenue should be held to be formally suspended. We had no hesitation in deciding that question in the affirmative. The test which we had laid down was satisfied. Those from whom the revenue was due required all their resources to tide over another bad year and could fairly be held to have not in hand the means of at once paying those arrears, and the intention was that all such people should begin a new cultivating season without any liability for Government dues hanging over them. The total revenue we have remitted on account of famine is about 18½ lakhs of rupees and even as regards the arrears, which according to former practice would have been held over for collection in future years, the performance has more substant

Land Revenue, Stamps, and Assessed Taxes, and smaller outlay under some of the principal heads of expenditure. The saving in the expenditure Budget would have been greater but for (1) a sudden rise of 1,71 in the payments to officers of other provinces, which is attributed to the frequent combination of privilege with long leave allowed by the new leave rules, with the result that in many cases officers authorised their agents in Bombay to draw the privilege leave allowance in this Presidency, and (2) an increase of 1,47 in the revised provision for indirect famine charges. The former is a matter for which allowance will be made in a new Provincial Settlement. The improvement in revenue and expenditure alluded to above would ordinarily have led to a corresponding reduction of 24,88 in the Imperial contribution of 91,00 in aid of Provincial Revenues, which was provided in the Budget subject to alteration according to the final accounts of the year, but the Government of India have now generously decided to treat the whole grant of 91,00 as a fixed contribution, and it has accordingly been repeated in the Revised Estimate. That Government have moreover made a special contribution of 19,50 for non-recurring expenditure to be incurred in the current year. As a result of this opportune assistance from Imperial Revenues the closing balance of 20,00 estimated in the original Budget rises to 64,38 in the Revised Estimate, the excess being now available to meet wants which have long been felt. If the Imperial contributions (including that on account of the Plague Research Laboratory) and the Provincial expenditure on account of famine and plague, as well as the special grant of 8,52 referred to in paragraph 4 of last year's Financial Statement be excluded, the Revised Estimate of ordinary revenue (4,06,41) falls short of the ordinary expenditure (4,16,81) by 10,40 as compared with 29,32 assumed in the original Budget.

The current year would ordinarily have been the first year of a revised Provincial Settlement, but the Government of India have decided to postpone the revision for the present and directed that the Settlement current during the last five years shall remain in force until 31st March 1905, because the circumstances of the past years were abnormal, and certain questions affecting the general character of future Provincial Settlements are under the consideration of that Government.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The most noteworthy feature of the Budget of 1902-1903 is the share received by this Government out of the bounty which the prosperous condition of Imperial finances has enabled the Government of India to dispense. Expenditure on public works and other usual objects had been unduly restricted in recent years owing to the drain on Provincial resources caused by famine and plague. Provision has now been made for the expenditure of the whole of the special contribution of 19,50 referred to in paragraph 3 above. An additional contribution of 32,50 to compensate Provincial Revenues for their share of the loss due to the remission of suspended arrears of land revenue has also been received, and in addition the following special grants have been allotted :—

(a) 6,00 for expenditure on Education ;
(b) 5,50 for expenditure on Public Works ; and
(c) 3,50 for expenditure on schemes for the revision of revenue and other establishments, &c.

The special contribution of 19,50 is to be devoted to works and schemes which can be completed in 1902-1903, so that no liability may remain to be met in 1903-1904. Accordingly a sum of 7,50 will be distributed as grants-in-aid among the District Local Boards in the Presidency proper whose income has been depleted through plague and famine. The grant have been settled in consideration of the losses which they have suffered in the past five years; and a substantial portion will be utilized for educational and medical objects. Assistance to these bodies was held to be the best method possible of distributing available funds for the benefit of the rural communities which have been most severely tried by a succession of calamities. The remaining sum of 12,000 will be spent as follows :—

(a) 5,44 for Public Works pertaining to the Revenue, Judicial, Political, Public Works, and Educational Departments, chiefly the construction of new offices, court-houses police lines and schools.

(b) 4,00 for the purchase of land for the extension of the Grant Medical College, the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the Chemical Laboratory in Bombay ; and

(c) 2,56 for the payment of building grants, which by the force of circumstances beyond the control of this Government have been held over for several years past, to aided educational institutions.

The special grant of 6,00 for Educational expenditure is intended to be a recurring grant and is to be utilized in giving effect to the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference in respect of primary and secondary education. Accordingly it has been decided—

(a) to increase the existing grants to District Local Boards and Municipalities for primary schools ;
(b) to improve the existing Male and Female Training Colleges ;
(c) to establish a Training College for native teachers in secondary schools ;
(d) to employ additional inspecting officers and new Inspectresses ;
(e) to increase the budget allotment of grants-in-aid by result for secondary schools ;
(f) to build a new High School at Ahmedabad : and
(g) to provide hostels for certain High Schools.

It is proposed to spend as much as possible of the grant for this year on non-recurring expenditure, and, as the whole sum of 6,00 is not likely to be utilized before the close of the year, the balance will be made available for expenditure next year in addition to the grant of that year.

Out of the grant of 5,50 for Public Works, 2,25 are to be spent on the construction of certain feeder roads to railways, and other roads and bridges. The remainder is to be utilised for—

(a) Increased accommodation in the Sukkur, Ahmednad, Aden and Dhulia Prisons ;

(b) the construction of a new Central Prison at Karachi, a Branch Customs House at the Prince's Dock, a Central Vaccination Depot, two bungalows for Revenue and Forest officers at Dhulia, a Court-house at Belgaum, and a few other buildings.

Out of the remaining special grant of 3,50 a sum of 6 is earmarked for the revision of salaries of Subordinate Judges in Sind and of 2,5 for the grading of officers of the Political Department. The balance of 3,18 has been provided in the Budget under the heads specified in the margin, but no restriction has been imposed by this classification on the discretionary powers of this Government to utilize the sum on whatever objects seem most desirable. The Government of India have however intimated that a sum equal to the recurring portion of the expenditure will be contributed from Imperial to Provincial Revenues in next and subsequent years, and have desired that a substantial portion of the grant should be devoted to schemes for the improvement of the pay of the district and sub-divisional ministerial establishments. Subject to the approval of that Government, the grant will be devoted as far as possible to recurring expenditure, and distributed among the several Departments as follows :—

1,28 under 3—Land Revenue. 50 under 16-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law. 1,00 under 24—Medical.

For the Revenue Department—

Sind	41
Presidency proper	1,86
	2,30
For the Medical Department	42
For the Judical Department	39
For the Political Department	7
Total	3,18

* In Sind it is proposed to create new appointments of Resident Magistrates with a view to relieve the Mukhtyarkars of the excessive magisterial work at present devolving on them, to improve the gradation list of the Mukhtyarkars, and to increase the cadre of Deputy Collectors. In the Presidency proper it is contemplated, so far as funds permit, to raise the number and improve the position of Circle Inspectors so that more effective control may be exercised over village officers, to increase the pay and number of village accountants, to employ additional officers of the Avalkarkun or Mamlatdar grade who will act as resident Magistrates, and relieve from executive duties the Mamlatdar of talukas in which work is heavy, and to increase the pay of Avalkarkuns who exercise magisterial powers. The allotment proposed for the Medical Department is intended to meet the expenditure on account of (a) grants for nursing in hospital, (b) grants-in-aid to new dispensaries, (c) the increase of subordinate establishments, (Hospial Assistants clerks and menials) and contingent expenditure in hospitals and lunatic asylums, and (d) the re-organization of the hospital Assistant class. The amounts assigned to the Political and Judicial Departments are intended mainly for the revision of the pay of certain appointments for the creation of the posts of Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and of an additional Puisne Judge, and for the improvement of the Karachi Harbour Police. The whole of the grant of 3,18 cannot be spent in the current year on the objects referred to above, and the saving which may accrue will be devoted, if the Government of India assent, to non recurring expenditure, such as the purchase of instruments and apparatus, for Civil Hospitals, the acquisition of land for the extension of certain hospitals, the construction of village *chawdis* in the Presidency proper, and the provision of accommodation for the proposed Resident Magistrates in Sind.

The Budget has, as usual been framed on the assumption that the season will be normal. Owing to the liberality of the Supreme Government it opens with a balance of 64,38, which figure has been exceeded once only in the history of Provincial finance. It exhibits a total deficit of 43,72, which reduces the balance to 20,66 at the end of the year. The estimate of direct famine expenditure which will continue to be met from Imperial Revenues, is 48,00 while that of the indirect famine expenditure, which will become by Provincial Revenues, is 18,11. If the special contributions made by the Government of India for remission of expenditure, for compensation for the loss to Provincial Revenues caused by the remission of suspended arrears of Land Revenue, and for the Plague Research Laboratory be excluded from the revenue side, and the indirect famine expenditure, plague charges—direct (6,25) and indirect (2,21)—and the special grants (19,50 plus 6,00 plus 5,50 plus 3,50) for additional expenditure referred to above be excluded from the expenditure side, the ordinary revenue (3,96,91) is expected to fall short of the ordinary expenditure (4,28,31) by 31,40.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1902-1903.

In the current year's Budget the revenue is estimated to fall short of the expenditure by 43,72. As stated above, the Budget is largely swelled by special grants made by the Government of India for additional expenditure, if these grants and the plague and indirect famine charges and the Imperial assignments in aid of Provincial resources, and the Plague Research Laboratory be excluded, the revenue and expenditure of 1902-1903 are estimated to exceed those of the last year, according to the Revised Estimates, by 23,00 and 11,50, respectively. The revenue estimate is swelled by the Imperial contribution of 32,50 for compensation for the Provincial loss of Land Revenue due to remissions, while the heads Excise, Forest and Interest also show some improvement. On the other hand, the estimate of the Provincial share of Land Revenue is low, as it makes allowance for a portion of the loss referred to above. The excess in the expenditure estimate occurs chiefly under the heads Assignments and Compensations, Land Revenue, Forest, Police, Education, and Public Works. No provision is made in Budget for grain compensation charges or for grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure. The general result is shown below.

REFUNDS—1.

This is a head of expenditure only, and is divided between Provincial and Imperial in the same proportions as the receipts under the revenue heads concerned, the most important of these heads being Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise.

The Budget provides for normal requirements with an addition of 4 for expected refund of duty in respect of hemp drugs to certain Native States.

ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—2.

This also is a head of expenditure only.

Under Assignments the Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to inamdars, district and village servants and officers, charitable and religious allowances, and assessment of alienated lands. The Budget of cash payments provides for normal charges.

Under Compensations the Provincial expenditure consists of Salt, Opium, and a share of Excise Compensations and other miscellaneous payments of a recurring nature. The Budget repeats the last year's original estimate and provides an additional 3 for compensation for the lease of the Hemp Drugs revenue of certain Native States to Government.

1 LAND REVENUE—3,

The figures under this head are—

	Actuals.			1901-1902.		1902-03.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Revenue.						
Provincial ½ share..	95,75	76 60	77,29	82,72	92,00	77,50
Alienated	97,78	97,75	97,2	98,44	97,66	97,69
Fixed assignment and adjustments..	1,25,31	1,12,16	1,40,21	1,70,46	1,89,9	1,27,13
Total..	3,18,84	2,86,51	3,14,76	3,51,61	3,79,61	3,02,32
Expenditure						
Charges of District Administration ..	27,89	29,58	30,8	37,12	30,26	31,40
Survey and Settlement	3,76	3,44	2,31	1,74	1,19	1,36
Land Records and Agriculture	17,78	17,75	18,88	19,92	19,36	19,91
Allowances to District and Village Officers	12,56	13,38	14,20	13,45	13,60	13,78
Total.....	61,29	63,8	66,19	65,23	64,31	66,45

The revenue is made up of three items : (a) the Provincial ½ share of the divisible receipts ; (b) Alienations, which are credited under this head, and are debited partly under this head and partly under Assignments and Police ; and (c) the fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement as modified by special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

The Budget of the total divisible land revenue, as originally framed, included 55,00 for probable collections in 1902-1903 of suspended arrears of land revenue. In consequence of the decision of the Government of India to finally remit such arrears, as announced in their Financial Statement for 1902-1903, the estimate has been reduced by 55,00, and taken at 3,10,00, of which one-fourth (77,50) represents item (a). The suspended arrears outstanding on 31st March 1902, which include the portion of the revenue of the year ending 31st July 1902, which it was assumed would have to be held over for collection in future years, are estimated at 1,30,00, and the Government of India have sanctioned the remission of arrears to this amount.

Item (b) almost agrees with the last year's Revised, Item (c) is made up to the fixed assignment of 76,10 under the Settlement—

less— 25 on account of the transfer of the Horse-breeding Establishment in Sind (9) and the Government Observatory, Colaba, (16) to Imperial control ;

plus—32,50 as compensation for the loss of Land Revenue due to the remission of famine arrears ;
9,00 for increase of Public Works and other expenditure ;
6,00 for increase of expenditure under the head 22—Education ;
1,25 on account of the expenses of the Plague Research Laboratory ;
71 as compensation for the loss resulting from the transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Imperial control ;
57 for the charges of His Excellency the Governor's Body-guard, which have been provincialized from 1902-1903 ;
45 on account of the substitution of civil for military guards at certain prisons and treasuries ;
33 as compensation for the loss due to the introduction of the Imperial maundage rate on sales of salt ;
22·5 in aid of the cost of carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization scheme ;
7 on account of salt compensation payable to a Native State ;
5 being the cost of registration of railway traffic ;
4·5 on account of Plague Police on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway ;
3 as compensation for the Imperial appropriation of certain confiscated opium ;
2 for the maintenance of the Band Barracks and Body-guard Lines at Government House, Ganesh Khind, transferred to Provincial control.

The expenditure includes the cost of the district staff employed on the collection of the land revenue. The Budget differs from the last year's revised owing to the inclusion of 1,68 out of the special grant of 3,50 referred to above, and to increased provision for various minor items, partly counterbalanced by a smaller estimate to indirect famine charges.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The generous measures of assistance received from the Imperial Government in the past five years has been fully described in the concluding remarks of the last Financial Statement, and, in paragraph 5 of the present Statement, we have set forth the further contributions granted in this the six h year of what was originally intended to be a quinquennial settlement. As explained in paragraph 3 it would have been open to the Government of India according to the condition on which a contribution of 91,00 was made in 1901-1902 to reduce it by 24,88 on the Revised Estimates, showing a saving of that amount, but they have not made the reduction, and if the amount of contribution utilized in 1901-1902 is taken as 66,12, the sum of 24,88 may be regarded as an addition to the special grants of the current year, the aggregate being thereby raised to 91,88. There has thus, with one variation in 1899-1900, been throughout the period of the current Provincial Settlement a progressive increase in the assistance rendered to this Presidency. The famine of 1899-97 was widespread and made a serious drain on Imperial resources. In the first four years of the Settlement the Supreme Government could afford to do no more than take over all direct famine charges and make us such allowance as would enable us with our own impaired receipts to meet absolute necessities. While in the past three years this province has been suffering, others have been prosperous, and in the past year, as shown in the last Financial Statement, the Supreme Government helped us not only to maintain the administration in the stage of efficiency which had been reached when our calamities began, but to provide for improvements which had long been regarded as desirable. In the current year we are through increased liberality, enabled to make a large advance in the adoption of measures calculated to be very beneficial to the community. The purposes of part of the contributions have been prescribed by the Government of India, and the method of utilizing the rest to the greatest advantage of the classes who have suffered so much and so long has been settled after careful consideration with their approval. It is with special satisfaction that we have been empowered to make substantially larger provision for primary education, for on it material as well as moral progress to a large extent depends. Our system under which Government deal directly with the cultivators involves difficulties of administration which are not felt in other circumstances, and the inadequacy of our establishments to carry it out so efficiently as is desirable has for some time been recognized. We have been enabled to take steps for a substantial improvement of the executive establishments and concurrently to provide for the administration of justice in a manner which will suit the convenience of large sections of the people and generally for greater efficiency in that administration. Improvement in communications and in much needed accommodation for various official purposes has been made possible. Important steps have been taken for the increase of medical relief. Aid continues to be given to Municipalities which have not been able to bear the full burden of plague expenditure for which they are responsible, and the distribution of a considerable amount amongst Local Boards will enable them to re-open schools which had been closed owing to loss of income, and to take other steps for the direct benefit of the rural communities. Means have again been provided for liberal advances for agricultural purposes, which will bring aggregate since the failure of rains in 1899 up to 2,39,05. Unfortunately owing to the succession of unfavourable seasons much of the seed purchased with these loans must have been lost, but if the cultivators had had to rely on money-lenders for means for the purposes for which the advances were made instead of getting money without any interest at all, and the rest at low interest, while a considerable part has been converted into free grants, their condition would now have been absolutely hopeless. It may also be mentioned that the Imperial Government have advanced the large sum of 1,34,27 to Native States in the Presidency for famine relief and administrative expenditure since 1899. Finally we have been enabled to relieve of liability for arrears of rent all agriculturists who were not in a position to pay them at once without hardship. We have year after year calculated on a normal season and have been disappointed. We still hope in spite of much anxiety on account of the tardy advent of the monsoon, and again assume that the long continued period of misfortune has passed. If our hope is fulfilled, the cultivators will start on a favourable season with better chance of speedy recovery after an absolutely unprecedented series of calamities than after any previous famine.

THE DEBATE.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said :—It is gratifying to note that out of the special grant of Rs. 19,50,000 from the Imperial Exchequer the Government have given Rs. 7,50,000 to such bodies as the District Local Boards and Municipalities, whose income has suffered from famine and plague. The Local Boards and Municipalities will thus be enabled to re-open schools which were closed for want of funds and to adopt other measures for the direct benefit of the rural communities which have so terribly suffered owing to the succession of calamities. Then, again, means have been provided for liberal advances to the agriculturists, and although, unfortunately, owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons, much of the seed purchased with such advances may have been lost, the help rendered must have been of great use to them. Amongst the special grants, in addition to the contribution of Rs. 52,00,000 the Government of India have given a special grant of six lakhs for educational purposes, and it is gratifying to note that it is a recurring grant and is decided to be given as an increase to the existing grant to District Local Boards and Municipalities in aid of primary education. This, I consider, a step in the right direction. The grant hitherto bestowed on primary education was, I apprehend, very inadequate ; and the funds now provided may help in making it more effective and widely distributed.

NEED OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction for the last year gives the number of village schools for boys under Local Board management at the close of 1900-1901, as 3,501, with the total roll of about 196,000 scholars. The total number of villages in the Presidency is 21,293, and the aggregate rural population, according to last year's census, is 122·08 lakhs of souls. Thus only 17 per cent. of villages are provided with schools, and 83 per cent, are without schools, where are 6,082 villages which have a population of less than 200 inhabitants and there are 7,084 which have a population varying from 200 to 500 ; but there are 7,245 villages which have a population ranging from 500 to 5,000. Taking it that the opening of schools at present is limited to villages with a population of 500 and upwards, it appears that more than half of such villages are still without schools, not to mention the 7,084 villages with a population of 200 to 500 souls. Nearly 18,000 villages are yet without educational facilities, and three-fourths of a million of boys are in consequence growing up in absolute ignorance. This is hardly satisfactory after sixty years of organised effort on the part of the Government as well as missionary and other local bodies. It is an essential duty of the state to give education to its subjects in its own interest as well as for the benefit of the subjects. It is only too clear to my mind that nothing else can give the people the requisite moral leverage by which to bring about a permanent improvement in the condition of the ryot.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Passing on to the subject of secondary education, I am glad to observe that Government have decided to devote out of the special grant of six lakhs some amount to be utilised in giving effect to the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference in respect of the primary and secondary education. All these are very important measures in the interest of secondary education, the want of which has been long felt, and which Government has been enabled to adopt through the liberality of the Supreme Government. With regard to Higher education, Government deserves to be congratulated on the establishment of classes for sanitary science in connection with the Poona College of Science and the framing of rules for examinations for Sanitary Inspectors.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I may be allowed here once more to refer to a subject which has been before this Council on previous occasions but which has not received the attention of Government it deserves. I mean the subject of selection of men for the professorial chairs in the Grant Medical College. This has been a standing grievance for a long time. In spite of promises and declarations of policy made by the Government on various occasions, there are departures now and then of a grievous character. The principle for which I have been contending all these years has recently received striking confirmation from the Indian Universities Commission. The Commission observe : "We think it clear that no one who has not devoted special attention to a particular branch of medical study and displayed special knowledge of it should be appointed to lecture in it, and that the idea that a medical officer selected to lecture in a particular subject, either permanently or temporarily, should have any claim, owing to his position in the service, to be transferred to another professorship which may fall vacant, should be definitely discarded."

The latest departure from this sound principle here enunciated is the appointment to the chair of Botany, which has, I am sorry to say, caused general dissatisfaction. The gentleman selected is said to be a competent bacteriologist, but I am not aware of his having devoted any particular attention, as is generally necessary in India after his preliminary scientific examination, to the subject which he has so suddenly and unexpectedly been called upon to teach. It is really very hard upon the students to be told that a text-book in botany which is fixed upon for the School Final examination, was all that is required for them. I fail to see why the claims of the teacher in botany who had the experience of teaching that subject for twelve years and who had given satisfaction to Colonel Hatch, the Principal, and his immediate superiors, Colonel Kirtikar and Dr. MacDonald, should have been overlooked on this occasion. Under the present arrangement the students are obliged to attend the private classes and to pay an extra fee to the gentleman whose teaching they appreciate and who has now resigned his post on account of this highly unjust supercession. Another point in connection with the Grant Medical College, which I would urge upon the attention of Government, is the absence of residential quarters for students. They suffer great inconvenience on this account, and have, to accommodate themselves in unhealthy localities.

THE AGRICULTURAL POSITION.

The principal feature of the Budget is the frank admission by the Financial Member of the Government that the Presidency for the last five years has been passing through a prolonged period of trial and suffering, and that if the Government of India had not held out a helping hand it would have been a serious matter. The Government of India have agreed that a sum of one crore and thirty lakhs may be wiped off as famine arrears in the Presidency. The remission will afford a welcome relief, but it is necessary to carry it out in the same spirit which prompted the measure. It ought to be dealt with a free unrudging hand, so that the ryot may start afresh on his career unhampered by these absorbing burdens. Grateful as we need must be for the relief, we cannot forget that it will not cause any appreciable improvement in the situation. Assuming that we have the best of harvests, the antecedent embarrassment of the ryot will remain the same. It will not do for Government to rest on their oars. A serious effort must be made to tackle the situation in a variety of ways.

(1) The ryot is weighed down with a heavy load of private debt and is unable to get money accommodation on fair and easy terms for his several wants.

(2) There is not enough irrigation, barely 4 per cent. of the cropped area being irrigated ; the remaining 93 per cent. continued exposed to all the fluctuations of the seasons.

(3) There is yet considerable need of extension of education in rural parts. As I have already remarked 83 per cent. of the villages are still without schools and the inadequacy of our establishments to carry it out so efficiently as is desirable has for some time been recognized. We have been enabled to take steps for a substantial improvement of the executive establishments and concurrently to provide for the administration of justice in a manner sounder notions of agricultural matters such as cattle breeding ploughing manuring, fruit cultures, and so forth.

(5) The ryot has very insufficient accommodation in regard to grazing and supply of rab, manure and firewood.

(6) The last, though not the least, is the evil of over-assessment in some parts of the Presidency.

THE REMEDY.

With respect to the first point, the measure which suggests itself as the most eligible is the foundation of Agricultural Banks. The village banks on a co-operative basis on the lines recommended by Sir Edward Law's Committee may be organised under Government auspices in parts of Guzarat and the Deccan ; but I am afraid it is futile to rely on communal institutions in villages. Extraneous organisations of capitalists with more or less Government cognizance and control are apt in prove more successful. A general inquiry and liquidation of debts may be embarrassing and protracted, but the bank may be helped by a local committee in such work as occasion to make advances may arise. With respect to the second point, as a Commission appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy is already enquiring into the subject and has taken evidence in this Presidency, it will be premature to offer any suggestions. The question of education I have already dwelt upon. Agricultural education should, I think, be promoted by the addition of agricultural classes in village schools as well as middle class and high schools, and by means of travelling agents and lecturers giving information, showing models of improvement and otherwise diffusing knowledge. Frequent agricultural and horticultural exhibitions and cattle shows, small model farms in different places may serve as good educational agencies. The Agricultural Department ought to exert itself to organise such work, and may profit by the example of like departments in America and Europe.

FOREST RESTRICTIONS.

The provision of pasturage, rab, manure and firewood is a sore point among agriculturists. There seems to be a tendency on the part of the Forest Department to encroach upon the grazing areas in villages. In many districts there are complaints about encroachments on Gowcharan lands. A notification dated 15th July, 1902, under the signature of the Divisional Forest Officer of Thana includes under the term of protected forest Gowcharan and Mal lands. The avowed object of the measure is to benefit the agriculturists themselves but its actual effect is greatly to curtail agricultural facilities. Lands also proposed to be cut such land on yearly leases, though Section 76 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code expressly prohibits such leases. As I have indicated in the questions I have submitted, there are multifarious restrictions on the liberty of the people caused by the Forest Department. I consider it my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice that there is an acute feeling among the people in the Thana District about the operations of the Forest Department, and I beg that your Excellency will be pleased to institute inquiries into these matters. Under this notification the Forest Department has also included small ponds in forest tracts which when dried up are used as Gowcharan. The right for taking water from these ponds and using them as grazing grounds for cattle will be taken away. I believe both these measures are contrary to section 36 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Another measure of a similar retrograde character is the adoption of temporary village sites occupied and vacated by such tribes as Worlis, Kolis, and the like. The place where they reside for the time being is called Gowta, and when they shift from one place to another the site vacated by them is going to be claimed by Government. If this is done, the poor people lose their right over the trees and grazing ground. As regards the supply of manure and rab, great difficulties are experienced by agriculturists. It is more so in the case of Kolis, Worlis Kolcaris and other classes. The inhabitants of Bhatan, Jamsulpara and Navali were recently deprived of the privilege of using forest produce on the alleged ground that they did not assist in extinguishing a forest fire. It is said that Divisional Forest Officer of Thana on the recommendation of a round guard, suspended these privileges for six months. When these poor people appealed to the Collector, he increased the punishment to one year. If this is true it strikes me as very severe justice to treat these poor ignorant people so unmercifully for alleged chance offences. The supply of fuel again is a matter of considerable restriction and hardship.

PRESSURE OF ASSESSMENT.

On the question of heavy assessments there is an irreconcilable difference between the official and non-official views. With all deference to the official view, however, the logic of facts as demonstrated by the want of staying power among agriculturists on the least appearance of famine proves that the pressure of assessment is insupportable in this Presidency. The MacDonnell Commission holds that the assessment in the Deccan districts is "a full amount" and they remark "We have no doubt that it cannot be collected in short years without forcing the ryot into debt." The assessment in Guzarat excepting the Panch Mahals is a full one taking 20 per cent of the produce. The effect of a full assessment is to absorb the whole of the economic rent. I submit such a levy is opposed to the principle laid down in the Court of Director's dispatch of 1856. The statement regarding the relation of the assessment to the gross produce submitted by the Directors of Land Records and agriculture to the Famine Commission is based on an estimate of crop outturns which the Lyall Commission of 1898, condemned as "far too high." The figures of incidence so worked out are not accepted by the McDannell Commission. The Bombay Government holds that in a normal year the assessment absorbs about 7 per cent of the gross produce, while Bombay District officials place this incidence on the gross produce higher. For instance Mr. Maconachie, the Collector of Sholapur puts it at eight per cent as against 5·22 per cent of the Government, and Mr. Moore, the Collector of Nasik, puts it at ten per cent as against 5·50 of the Government.

HEAVIER THAN THE TENANT'S RENT.

On an average of years, assuming that one bad year in three is the accepted standard of seasonal vicissitudes in the Deccan, the Government of Bombay think the assessment does not exceed one-tenth of the gross produce. Mr. Ozanne holds that "in every cycle of eleven years five or six are bad and the rest are either good or middling," i.e. one bad year in two, an estimate which is amply borne out by the recent agricultural history of the Deccan, and on this basis the Government estimate of 7 per cent, in a normal year works out to 14 per cent, of the gross produce on an average of years and the District Official's estimate of 8 per cent. in a normal year works out to form 16 to 20 per cent. of the gross produce on an average of years, and the Famine Commission's full assessment is in practice heavier than "full" and absorbs more than the economic rent. In the Bombay Presidency under the Ryotwari system the Government land revenue assessment, which varies on an average of years from 14 to 16 or even 20 per cent, and upwards in Guzarat is thus heavier than the tenant's rent, not to speak of the State demand as it prevails in Bengal and the Central Provinces. I submit, therefore, that it is unduly high and requires reduction.

A FIXED SETTLEMENT.

There is one more suggestion, my Lord, which I would venture to submit as a measure of relief in the present distressing situation ; and that is the desirability of granting a fixed settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in the Despatches of Sir C. Wood and Sir S. Northcote. Such a settlement may be granted for the present only to districts ripe for it as a measure calculated to stimulate private effort and industry. I do not claim any permanent settlement on the lines of the Bengal settlement. I know it is most distasteful to the members of the Bombay Revenue Service. My prayer is only for a qualified fixed settlement which statesmen like Sir Charles Wood, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Ripon have solemnly proposed, and which will at once protect the interest of the revenue as well the ryots.

THE HON. MR. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. Khare said he would not trouble the Council with any remarks upon the Budget. If every year the discussion of the budget was purely an academical one, it was more so now. It was full seven months since the budget figures had been sanctioned ; and I consider it too late now to dispulate upon them. The hon. member then laid upon the table a statement showing the extent of agricultural deterioration in certain Konkan districts and urged that greater expenditure should be made on irrigational works, at the same time advocating a reduction of the revenue demand in the districts mentioned.

THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit said the most satisfactory feature of the Budget was the very considerate treatment that the Government of India had this year accorded to the Bombay Presidency. They had decided to treat the grant of ninety-one lakhs as a fixed contribution and not liable to be reduced by improvement in revenue and expenditure. They had also made a special contribution of nineteen and a half lakhs for non-recurring expenditure to be incurred in the current year. What was, however, of far greater importance and would have more wide reaching influence was the decision of the Government of India about the remissions of land revenue. A question had arisen as to what was the precise scope of the remissions sanctioned for the Presidency. On the one hand, it was contended that the entire outstanding arrears of land revenue had been remitted by the Government of India. On the other hand, it was urged that the arrears intended to be remitted consisted only of those that were suspended after investigation into the circumstances of individual holders and those that would thereafter be suspended after such investigation, and that the arrears due by occupants who reaped sufficient crops or had other means than borrowing of discharging their dues were not to be remitted. The Viceroy, while speaking of remitting all suspended arrears, used an expression which, the speaker submitted, admitted of no doubt as to what was intended. His Excellency spoke of writing off the entire debt. The expression "entire debt" used by his Excellency could only mean all outstanding arrears of land revenue. Again, his Excellency spoke only of arrears already suspended and made no mention of arrears to be suspended. If his Excellency had intended to make a distinction between arrears suspended after investigation and those to be thereafter suspended, one would have expected to find very different language. The language used by the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson was perhaps even clearer. He (the speaker) was of opinion that the Bombay Government's Resolution of the 21st April did not give full effect to the decision of the Government of India, but unduly restricted its operation.

SYSTEM OF INDIVIDUAL INQUIRY.

Referring to the system of individual inquiry, Mr. Dikshit said that system had been condemned in unmistakable terms by the Famine Commission. They expressed their strong opinion that the system was bad in policy and difficult in practice, involved delay when promptitude was essential to relief, and opened the door to favouritism and corruption as the differentiation must in practice be made on the recommendations of unreliable subordinates. Even the Famine Code did not contemplate any inquiry into individual cases before granting suspensions, but such inquiry was directed to be made before granting remissions. At least that was how he understood sections 137 and 139 of that Code. He appealed to the Bombay Government to abandon the discredited policy of suspensions after individual inquiry and treat the landholders of the Bombay Presidency in the same way as the Governments of other Provinces treated the landholders in their respective provinces. He also considered that the policy of individual inquiry with regard to remissions was also liable to grave abuses. This policy both in the matter of suspensions and remissions had been strongly condemned not only by the Indian, but also by the Anglo-Indian Press, and he thought by none more vigorously, than by that leading journal the "Times of India." The recommendation of the Famine Commission was that if the calamity was widespread, remissions should be uniform with a view to the general relief of cultivators and that individual inquiries should be made only if the calamity had been local and isolated. He thought it was admitted on all hands that the calamity through which this presidency had been passing for the last four years was not local and isolated, but was widespread.

ASSESSMENT IN THE DECCAN.

Mr. Dikshit then drew the attention of the Council to the pitch of assessment in the Deccan districts. According to the Famine Commission the incidence of the land revenue was full in Bombay, while in other Provinces it was light to moderate. The assessment in the Deccan districts was as full as in Gujerat, but it weighed heavier on the Deccan ryot who had a narrower margin of profit. He asked for a concession to the cultivators of the Deccan Zillas similar to that recently granted to those of the distressed tracts of Bundelkhand in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and also to large areas in the Central Provinces. The losses of crops and cattle during the recent years had been crushingly heavy and there was a degree of prostration and economic exhaustion in the several parts of the Deccan which could not be contemplated without the gravest misgivings. He next appealed to the Government to introduce greater elasticity in their revenue demand in dealing with the Deccan.

He proceeded to call the attention of the Council to the question of the irrigation rate charged in respect of water supplied to fields by Government tanks and irrigation channels. There was not unfortunately much scope for large works in the Deccan. That being so what was wanted, and what would be most beneficial, was the construction, not of large works, but of small works, and he earnestly appealed to Government to devote as large a sum as they possibly could to the construction of such irrigational works. In this connection he had heard with satisfaction that the Irrigation Commission had recommended an outlay of 5 crores of rupees for small works. The speaker then went on to refer to complaints that had been made to the effect that the irrigation rate was very high, and urged that the Bombay Government should follow the example of the Punjab Government and not charge any revenue upon irrigable land, the produce of which had not matured, owing to the failure of the water supply, and give the ryot an abatement of the rate proportional to the deficiency of produce if the failure was partial. Dealing with some of the details of the Budget, he said it was satisfactory to find that it was contemplated to increase the pay and number of village accountants, and to raise the number and improve the position of certain inspectors. Passing on, he said it would be interesting to know what benefits Government could point to as having been derived from the working of the Land Revenue Act of last year, so far beyond the collection of the Government revenue. This collection must have led to increased borrowing and increased sales, as the peasantry is admitted over-burdened with debt. The Act had, he was afraid, only aggravated the evil which it was intended to remedy, and the sooner Government made up their mind to repeal, or materially modify it, the better. It was, in his opinion, idle to hope to do away with the sowkar as long as the rigidity of the revenue demand continued to be what it was, and education did not make sufficient progress with the ignorant peasantry, and what was still important, as long as agricultural banks intended to provide the ryot with funds not only for agricultural purposes but for other necessary purposes, are not started all over the Presidency. Such banks could not be started by private agency unless Government would give them facilities in the recovery of the amounts due to them by the ryots. If such banks were started, and Government arranged for a composition of the existing debts of the ryots, a very important step would have been taken towards ameliorating the condition of the ryot. Coming to the head of law and justice, it was satisfactory to find that provision was made for the increase of the pay of the Subordinate Judges in Sind. Complaints had repeatedly been made about their scale of pay being different from that in the Presidency proper, and that complaint would now to a considerable extent be removed. Continuing, he said it was very disappointing to observe that education as a whole had made very little progress, and he submitted that the time had come when Government should strongly go in for the widest possible extension of primary education in the villages, till every considerable village—say of 500 inhabitants and upwards had a school. Primary education should be treated as a provincial charge, and the first care of the administration. He felt convinced that a considerable portion of the misery and helplessness that they deplored in the mental parts was due to the evil of wide-spread illiteracy, and that education would be an effective saving of the ryot. He referred to the grants made to the various educational establishments, and appealed to the Government to re-open the Government High School at Ahmednagar. After referring to the low salaries paid to teachers of the Vernacular schools, the speaker passed on to the matters dealt with under the head of medical and urged upon Government the desirability of freeing Municipalities and Local Boards from burdens incidental to plague.

THE HON. MR. MOSES.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses said :—" Your Excellency, When we met here this time last year the rainfall had been till then so favourable as to justify us in safely calculating upon a bumper crop, but unfortunately the September rains completely failed which greatly disappointed us, causing scarcity in Guzerat, the land which had hitherto enjoyed an immunity from famine for so many years, and was very appropriately called "The Garden of India." This district has for some years past been visited with drought and famine, which calamities have turned this once fruitful land into a veritable desert. This misfortune has necessitated the maintenance by Government of about half a million people on the Famine Relief Works throughout the year. The combinations of these adverse circumstances must have rendered the task of compiling this budget one of great complication and anxiety to the Hon. Mr. Monteath. We are, however, very grateful to the Imperial Government for coming once more to our help to make up our deficits without whose liberal aid it would have been impossible for us to make the two ends meet. The rainfall this year had been until lately very scanty all over the country, more especially in Guzerat and Kathiawar. This gave us cause for the gravest anxiety, but happily the recent timely and abundant rain has allayed all anxieties in that respect and we only hope that it may continue as seasonable to the last, to ensure

for me to indulge in very high language about their generosity because, after all, what is it? Suppose that system which is miscalled the provincial contract system did not exist, what would have been the duty of the Government of India? Why, even in times of plague and famine they would have been bound to carry on the administration of this Presidency, not simply in a hand to mouth style but with regard to its future progress and development. And it is a matter of regret that in consequence of the afflictions that have visited the Presidency, the financial administration of the Province for the last five years has not been carried on in such a manner as to secure that progress and development, year after year, it was entitled to expect from the Government of India. There are only two small matters in regard the different heads of the budget to which I will very briefly invite your Excellency's attention; and in regard to the head of education there are only two very small matters to which I ask the attention of the hon. member in charge of the portfolio of education.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

My hon. friend Mr. Dikshit has referred to the abolition of the Ahmednagar High School. In regard to our finances it seems to be a recognised thing that in reference to education there should be lean years and fat years. There was a time when lean years obtained—a time when they looked to private enterprise for education. Now those years have passed by and we have come to the fat years. In the lean years the Ahmednagar High School was abolished and now that we have come to the fat years is it too much to ask that Government should revive the experiment previously begun. Then there is another appeal which I would make for education. Your Lordship knows that in regard to the contributions to aided colleges there is now a contribution of ten thousand rupees to all the aided colleges in this Presidency except one college. I think I may flatter myself by saying it was at my instance that the Government of Lord Harris made a grant for the first time of Rs. 3,000 to the Fergusson College, St. Xavier's up to last year received Rs. 8,000 and now it has been brought up to Rs. 10,000. The Fergusson College is the one aided college which I think deserves the utmost aid which the Government of this Presidency can extend. It is the one indigenous College, a College which is carried on by the self-sacrifice of the graduates turned out by the educational will of Government. It is true the professors in the Fergusson College do not require to be paid so high as the professors and teachers in other colleges, not because their qualifications are not of the some high standard as those of any other colleges, but because in their self-sacrifice they have bound themselves to accept as low salaries as possible. My Lord, I do not think the College should suffer from the self-sacrificing spirit of the men who carry it on, and I appeal to your Lordship's Government whether the time has not come when the aid extended to Fergusson College, should not be of the same amount as that extended to other aided colleges in the Presidency.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

There is one other point to which I am bound to refer but on which I am not going to speak at any great length, because the matter relates to the Corporation from which I come as the representative on this Council and they will deal with it in such a way that a full representation may be laid before the Government. But I do feel bound to say that we have been all astonished with the reply which has been sent to us in regard to our request for similar aid with regard to plague expenditure since 1899 as was, I think, extended by Government to the Corporation for the previous period up to March 1899. My Lord, the letter of Government, as letters of Government do, disposes of the matter in a very summary fashion, and in the first paragraph of it we were told that no calculation of plague expenditure could be correct unless it included the salaries of the gazetted officers who have been fully paid by Government. My Lord, the reason why the Corporation did not include in that expenditure was that because early in the course of plague—I believe in 1899—the Government of India gave instructions that the salaries of all gazetted officers employed on plague duty should be debited directly to Government. Then, the other reasons assigned by Government are these, they say, having regard to the present state of the municipal finances and the fact that the full legal limit of taxation in the city has not been reached, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is not prepared at present to recommend to the Government of India that the ratepayers of Bombay should be further relieved at the expense of the general taxpayers. We in the Corporation are familiar with this argument which, if I may do so irreverent in saying so, is very frequently trotted out by Government in distinguishing between the ratepayers and the general taxpayers. The ratepayers in the city never want to get anything that would be unjust to the taxpayers of the rest of the Presidency. It must not be forgotten that a large number of them in the city bear general burdens as well as their own burdens as local ratepayers. All we ask is that matters in regard to which all the general taxpayers should contribute should not be left simply and solely on the shoulders of the local ratepayers. One of the strongest claims of the Corporation rests upon this circumstance. Government took over the administration of plague measures entirely in their own hands, and the Corporation might have objected to a certain extent but felt it was a question of special urgency and emergency and thought they ought not to go against the wishes of Government but cooperate as far as possible with them.

PLAGUE RELIEF.

The Committee, under the direct orders of Government, thus lavished (to an extent which has been pointed out over and over again, and which no event of great emergency could possibly justify, although the money which the committee spent came from the pockets of the Municipality) expenditure of which the committee could furnish no account and of which the Government itself declared that the accounts submitted were utterly insufficient to show them what was really spent. That was the way which I venture to say that the money of the Municipality was wasted in carrying out the policy of the Government in regard to plague relief. It was a committee appointed by Government. It was a committee that took its orders strictly from Government, which wasted this amount of money, and one of the strongest grounds that I have in making this present suggestion is that the expenditure with regard to plague in this City is not of a local, not even of a purely provincial character—it is of an imperial character. The measures which are adopted for the prevention of plague are not confined to local interests, these measures are not confined to local interests; they affect the interests of the whole country. This is one of the strongest reasons why we are entitled to ask for

LIBERAL AND GENEROUS TREATMENT

from Government in regard to plague expenditure. As I have said before, I don't like to be irreverent in regard to so august a body as the Government of Bombay, but I fail to see why this expenditure should be borne by the Municipality. I have only referred to the matter briefly at present, leaving it to the Corporation, to state themselves the full grounds of their request. While I am upon the subject of the Municipal Corporation, I should like to make one brief remark in respect to the adjustment of the liabilities of the Corporation in regard to medical relief. I don't say, my Lord, that medical relief is a legal duty or liability. Whether any charge is a legal liability of the Government entirely depends upon how we intend to carry out the financial administration of the province. But it was a matter which was left in the hands of the Government in the adjustment of the respective liabilities of the Government and those of the Corporation. With regard to that, my Lord, the time has now come when Government should seriously consider whether they should spend much larger amounts of money on the J. J. Hospital and the G. T. Hospital, whether they should not spend very much larger amounts of money on medical relief in the city of Bombay. As I have said, it is a question which has remained with Government, and I think the Government of Bombay should give very careful attention to the question as to whether it is not right and proper that they should extend the medical relief of Bombay much more than they have gone up to the present moment. My Lord, the sanitary interests of Bombay are those upon which the sanitary condition of the whole Presidency depend. Bombay is a place where people from all parts of the presidency congregate not only in ordinary times, but in

TIMES OF PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

It is for the Government to consider whether the city could not be placed in such a condition in regard to the question of medical relief that the necessities of the occasion would be properly met. My Lord, I wish to say one word on a topic upon which I always have something to say, on the subject of police organisation. As a commission is appointed, I shall not say much, but still I think in regard to this question it would have been most desirable if more non-official members had been placed on the committee than is the case. My Lord, I see in to-day's telegrams that the Viceroy has announced that the whole charges in regard to native guests in England were to be borne by the English Government. I think it is a piece of news which will be received with very great gratification throughout the country. I refer to it for the purpose of asking your Lordship's attention to a somewhat delicate matter. It may be thought that this not proper for me to do so being a person interested, I bring this matter before the Government for the purpose of obtaining an explanation and giving some assurances to the public mind with regard to the expenditure of the guests at the Delhi Durbar. It is a somewhat delicate matter to deal with. Of course, as far as I am concerned, the few rupees that I may spend are immaterial. There is a strong feeling in the public mind with regard to it, and I have laid it before the Council to enable your Excellency if you think fit, to give an explanation or some assurance on the subject. I don't wish to detain the time of the Council any longer, and hope I have carried out the promise of brevity which I made in the beginning.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said:—Once more the Provincial Budget reveals the inability of the Bombay Government to meet the requisite expenditure of the Presidency out of their share of revenue allotted under the existing Provincial contract. Each year the Imperial Government has had to render substantial and increasing help to enable this Government to get on. This state of things confirms what I pointed out last year, viz., the great necessity of strenuously urging upon the Government of India when the next settlement is under consideration, the claims of this Presidency to a larger share of the revenues collected here. In saying this I do not wish to minimise the sense of obligation we must all feel for the liberal manner in which that Government have come forward to meet our demands. Our thanks are specially due to the Imperial Government for the hand-some contribution they have made towards wiping off the large arrears of land revenue due by the agriculturist of the Presidency. They have not only foregone this share of the revenue, but have compensated this Government for the loss of their share in the suspensions amounting to Rs. 31,50,000. The relief thus afforded was needed in consequence of the successive unfavourable years we have had. It is highly gratifying to observe that a special recurring grant of Rs. 6,00,000 has been allotted for expenditure on education. Much good will no doubt result from this increased expenditure, but I am one of those who think that a considerably larger sum of money should be devoted to educational purposes, notably to primary education. I think every one will share with the Hon. Mr. Monteath the satisfaction he feels at being enabled to make a larger contribution towards primary education. Not only does material and moral progress to a large extent depend upon the general spread of primary education, but sanitary progress also.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

It has been very forcibly brought home to us in Bombay that the sanitary regeneration of the city mainly depends upon a general spread of primary education. The Municipality and the Improvement Trust are doing very useful work in improving insanitary houses, and opening up congested districts, but so long as ignorance prevails amongst the masses so long as they do not appreciate the advantages of such measures, full benefit is not secured. Take, for instance one improvement which the Municipality insists upon, housewowners carrying out. It is to provide gratings over doors and windows with the object of introducing light and air into the rooms. In a majority of cases, especially in houses occupied by the ignorant masses, these gratings are shut up with old clothes and rags and similar things. What is intended for the benefit of their health is converted into a receptacle for rubbish. This is the result of want of education. I cannot, therefore refrain from urging the great necessity of providing considerably larger sums for this purpose and of taking all requisite steps for the general spread of primary education. I may mention here that the Joint Schools Committee found that a sufficiently large number of Mahomedan boys did not take advantage of the Urdu Schools provided by them in the different parts of the city. They instituted enquiries and found that the main reason thereof was, that Koran reading was not taught in Municipal Schools. It is a well-known fact that Mahomedan parents lay particular stress upon teaching their children how to read the Koran, and in consequence such children are by preference sent to Muktabs, where only Koran reading is taught. Being satisfied on this point, the Committee, with a view to attracting a considerably larger number of Mahomedan children to their schools, and thereby giving them benefit of primary education, decided to introduce Koran reading in Municipal Schools. They approached Government for their sanction which was readily accorded on certain terms. The Committee then applied to the Bombay Corporation, who sanctioned was also necessary and duly received it. Koran reading has now been introduced in all the Municipal Urdu Schools, and the result anticipated is that a considerably large number of Mahomedan children will avail themselves of the benefits of primary education. For this favour, I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community, to publicly tender our hearty thanks both to your Excellency's Government and to the Corporation.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Such measures for encouraging the spread of primary education are no doubt highly beneficial, but I for one would go a step further and should like to see it made compulsory. There is no doubt that material, moral, and sanitary progress largely depends upon the spread of primary education, and the time is coming, if it has not come already, when Government will have to seriously think of making primary education free and compulsory. I would request them to consider whether it would not be desirable to make a beginning with the city of Bombay. I am confident that the Municipal Corporation of the city will readily meet Government in the matter of sharing the expenditure. I know there are difficulties in the way, but they will have to be faced, if not at present, in the near future. All that I would urge upon Government at present is to take the matter into their serious consideration, and try to see if primary education could not be made compulsory and free in the City of Bombay.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

Last year I drew the attention of your Excellency's Government to the amount of building fines levied in the Salsette and the terms of lease imposed, and pointed out that the effect of such action was the entire stoppage of building operations in the suburbs of the City. I urged the great desirability of encouraging people to go and live in the suburbs, and with this view to modify the terms on which agricultural land was allowed to be built upon. I also submitted a representation to Government on the subject and suggested the lines on which the modifications should be made. I am very glad to notice that the Government have acceded to my request and have issued a resolution considerably modifying the terms on which buildings could now be put up in Salsette. Though Government have not conceded all the points I made, they have modified the terms considerably, and so far as I have been able to ascertain the amended terms have given satisfaction. I have to express my thanks for the favourable consideration Government gave to this matter.

APPORTIONMENT OF PLAGUE CHARGES

Another point I touched upon last year was the Government contributions to local bodies towards plague expenditure. I ventured to submit that instead of the present system of affording relief only to those local bodies which are in financial straits, a general basis of help should be laid down. If the Imperial Government could not be persuaded to see the justice of the public demand to recognize all plague expenditure as a valid and legitimate charge on Imperial funds, I think contribution to local bodies should be made on some fixed principles and in a given proportion. I do not think any one could question the justice of my contention. It appears to me difficult to justify the policy that a local body which has exhausted its revenue, through extravagance or mismanagement should get a contribution, while another which has husbanded its resources and saved money by efficient management should go without it. The Hon. Mr. Montgomery, replying on these considerations, said "the grants to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure are met from Imperial funds, as matters now stand and it is for the Government of India to decide on what basis they should be calculated. But inasmuch as the expenditure in question is primarily a charge on the local bodies, the contribution of a fixed percentage could scarcely be accepted as a satisfactory arrangement. Government came to the aid of local bodies only to the extent to which they cannot meet their liabilities and the exception in which a percentage contribution would be found inadequate, would, I fancy, prove to be the rule. My reply to this would be that it is manifestly unreasonable to expect local bodies to bear the burden of extraordinary charges due to such calamities as plague and famine, and that in justice, and fairness, the whole of such charges ought to be paid out of Imperial funds. There would be some force in the argument that charges purely and strictly local, though debitable to plague expenditure, ought to come out of local funds, and it is for this reason that I advocate a fair percentage division of the total expenditure between Government and the local bodies. If the final decision on the subject rests with the Government of India, I would urge upon your Excellency to represent the matter to them and secure financial justice for every local body.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji dwelt mainly upon the grievances of the Inamdars. Despite the orders given to district officers to keep a watch upon the work of the village officers and to prepare quarterly statements showing the arrears of revenue in alienated villages, the hon. member said it did not appear that the difficulties in the way of the collection of the Inamdar's revenue had been completely removed, though they had been partly mitigated. For this the thanks of Inamdars were due to the Government. He said when the remuneration of village officers was paid by the Inamdars there was some sort of check over them and they were made to perform their duty of collecting revenue in time. Inamdars had been deprived of their last show of authority and their position had been very precarious. He suggested that the Government would be pleased to reconsider their orders on the subject and to remove the cause of complaint. Referring to the forest question, he said, looking to the figures of revenue and expenditure under Forests, one was led to think whether it was not possible to develope new sources of revenue from forest produce. The first and most important object of organising the forest department was no doubt the preservation of timber. However, as Government maintained such a large and expensive department, it would be worth their while to establish a laboratory where forest produce of all sorts could be analysed in order to ascertain their commercial value and also to see whether it was possible to start an industry for the preparation of medicines, dyes, gums, resins, fibres, oils, &c., from them. If Government succeeded in initiating a new and successful industry where the forest produce would have a commercial value, the income from forests of this Government as well as the Government of India would be materially increased. In India, for a considerable time to come, such works would not be undertaken by private enterprise, and it was but proper that Government should undertake them as they were the proprietors of very large and valuable forest areas. The income compared to the richness and extent of the forests was insignificant but until now, he believed, no thorough examination of the value of the forest produce had been made. When it was made it would give a stimulus to trade and the revenue of Government would also increase.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gooculdas K. Parekh, after expressing the appreciation of the liberality of the Government of India in lessing the provincial revenue during the last three years, spoke at some length on the subject of suspension and remission of land revenue. The policy of the Bombay Government in this respect, he contended, was not quite in accordance with that of the Government of India. He submitted that an inquiry into individual cases through superior officers for the purpose in view was impossible. In most cases it was the village officers who practically decided,—and there was no practical check over them. such inquiries were worthless and opened doors for corruption and jobbery. This view was most emphatically expressed by the last Famine Commission in their report, and had been accepted by the Government of India. The Bombay Government was, no doubt, careful to intimate to their officers that it was their intention that in those cases where there was inability to pay at once without hardship remissions should be given. It seemed to him that such direction were not likely to exercise any appreciable check on the zeal of revenue officers for the collection of revenue. He had tried to obtain information for the purpose of ascertaining whether the revenue collections had been made in such a manner as to give effect to their intentions or to defeat them. He would shortly state before his Excellency what came to his knowledge.

GRIEVANCES OF THE BROACH TALUKA.

On this occasion he thought that it would not be right that he should go on repeating complaints about the talukas which were the subject of Mr. Mascarenhas's enquiry. He had, therefore, selected another taluka, the taluka of Broach, one in which the Collector had got his head-quarters. His Excellency was aware that the portion of the Broach District that lay to the north of the Narbada was among those that suffered most seriously during the last famine. Though the talukas of Ankleshwar and Hansot were somewhat better favoured in the matter of rain and droppings per cent. of the occupied area of the whole district was sown, and in only 4 per cent did the crops get matured. The year 1901-01 was really a bad year for the agriculturists and the last was also a very unsatisfactory year; but in addition to the indifference of the season the district had suffered much from the rats. They ate up much of the crops in all stages of their growth. In some places the crops were wholly destroyed by rats. A district so badly stricken by the famine and which had not a single recuperating year since, required a somewhat lenient treatment in the collection of revenue; but the Collector of the District thought it proper to give orders throughout the district that the village officers should levy assessments in full and that even where lands were lying waste no remissions would be granted for any reason whatever. Though the official return said that the cotton crop was nine annas and the jowar crop eight annas of the average, there were numbers of villages where the crop yielded or left after the destruction by the rats did not exceed three or four annas. There were numbers of cultivators who either were left waste because they had not the necessary means to carry on their agricultural operations. From a majority of such people it would not be possible to collect a large part of the revenue without much hardship.

ALLEGED OPPRESSION.

The result of his inquiry, Mr. Parekh continued, was that considerable oppression was practised on cultivators in procuring the payment of Government dues. In bringing this matter before his Excellency's notice, he had not forgotten that on one occasion his Excellency directed him to produce evidence; to meet that contingency on this occasion he appeared prepared with some documentary evidence which he was ready to place before their Government if they so desired. In the Broach district there was an unusual number of arrests and distraints. Government said that there were 16 warrants of arrests against revenue defaulters in the district, and in one taluka alone there were 411 distraints of moveable property. His inquiry, of which he had got documentary evidence, showed that the number of distraints must be much larger. In one village, namely, Chamargaom, he was informed that there were about 50 distraints. He denied that these compulsory processes had become necessary owing to the contumacy of the people nor to pay Government dues notwithstanding their being possessed of means. Among the articles distrained in these cases were: cots and beds, cattle, buffaloes, cows, calves, and she-goats; food grain; ordinary wearing apparel; hand-mills, &c. The Mamlatdar of this taluka was, however, not content with these attachments. He attempted to give a grave insult to the religious feelings of the Kunbi cultivators, whose cattle had been attached and who had special regard for animals of the bovine class, by threatening that in the event of their not paying up he would sell their cattle to butchers, and it is hoped that his threat was meant seriously, as he actually caused the butchers to be summoned to the auction sale. He thought things like this could not occur unless collectors were unable or unwilling to carry out the Government orders or they interpreted the orders differently from the non-official public. He trusted that his Excellency's Government would be pleased to convey their intentions to their subordinates in such clear and unequivocal language as not to be misunderstood and feel that they should be implicitly followed.

The Hon. Mr. Lely also spoke and a full report of his remarks will appear on Tuesday.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council till Monday when the Hon. Mr. Monteath will reply on the debate.

ROBBERY BY SOLDIERS.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged George Wilson and Alfred Wilson, gunners belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Colaba, with stealing two silver watches valued at Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 respectively. On Wednesday night one Mr. Subkad Reuben was proceeding to Poona by the half past ten o'clock train. On arriving at the station he took out a five rupee note to give it to a relative, Alfred Wilson went up to him and asked him how he was getting on. Saying so he snatched away the watch of the complainant and handed it over to George Wilson who ran away with it. Alfred Wilson then dealt a blow on the head of the complainant. Both the accused were subsequently arrested by the Police. On making inquiries it was found that an hour before both the accused had stolen a watch of one Moosa Adam a dealer in cutlery on Hornby Road. They had snatched the watch away from Moosa Adam, and ran away with it. They pleaded guilty to the charge.

Inspector Walker said that he had received a written statement from Mr. J. Perry White Raddock of the B. I. S. N. Company in which it was stated that the same night at about 9 p.m. both the accused had followed him near the Bank of Bombay and attempted to rob him of his watch.

His Worship remarked that it was most degrading conduct on the part of the accused who were British soldiers, and felt himself extremely ashamed to see the accused disgracing themselves in that manner. He concluded from their conduct that their object in committing the thefts was to get dismissed from the army. He sentenced each of them to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. That is, six months each.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the formation of a Fortress Company of Sappers at Aden. To meet the cost of these companies Rs. 1,69,300 was provided in the estimates for 1902-03.

The Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wale's) Gurkha Rifles, has been granted permission to obtain one of the Afghan trophy guns stored at Ferozepore Arsenal, as a memento of the act by which a sepoy of that battalion was foremost at the capture of the guns at the battle of Kandahar in 1880.

It has been ruled that Police officers are not to be eligible for admission to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on the ground that officers employed in the work of Civil administration and in the Police could not possibly be spared from their ordinary duties on account of an emergency, when alone the Army Reserve of Officers would be called out.

The following transfers and reversions will take place in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, consequent on the return from leave of Major L. H. Reid, on the 24th instant:—Major Reid, to be posted to the 4th Circle, Allahabad, and to officiate as D. J. A. G., 3rd Circle, Naini Tal, vice Major Thomson on leave, Major Acton, A. J. A. G., 4th Circle, to be transferred to the 9th Circle, Quetta; Captain Carnegy, A. J. A. G., 9th Circle, to be transferred to Army Headquarters. Captain Beatson Bell reverting to regimental duty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5).

Since 1897 hundreds and thousands of prospectors have been exploring creeks and mountains, and no new discovery of importance has been made for more than a year. The output of gold in the Klondike last year was over dols. 24,000,000. The production of this year, according to the Government's estimates, will not exceed dols. 14,000,000, a falling off of nearly one-half. The reason for this very large decline is that the old creeks or "finds" are being worked up and no new discoveries are being made. The hope of the Klondike now is the discovery of gold-bearing quartz of sufficient richness to pay for working. So far no such quartz has been discovered. As to employment, Mr. Hees says that there are too applicants for every job, and yet while he was there boatload after boatload were arriving daily, the transportation companies keeping up the illusion abroad that Dawson City is still the needy man's paradise.

The "American Machinist" announces that Mr. Joseph Misko, mechanical engineer, of 253 Broadway, New York, is interested in the establishment of a cutlery works which may be located at Pittsburgh, and which will manufacture cutlery by what appears to be an entirely new and novel process. This process, in brief, according to our contemporary, consists in first grinding and polishing the rod from which the forgings are to be made. This rod is then passed into a chamber from which the air is exhausted, and an electric current is then passed through the rod, heating it to the forging temperature. Within the chamber are dies operated by hydraulic pressure which forge the rod closely to size; in fact, it is claimed that the forging can be brought down to the finished size so as to require no grinding, and as no air is in contact with it while it is heated, of course no oxidation can take place, and the forgings are as bright as was the rod before being heated. The hardening is also done in a chamber from which the atmosphere is excluded, and cooling is by means of dies made to fit the pieces and hollow, with a circulation of brine within, so that the heat is conducted from the forgings through these dies insead of by direct contact with the brine. The forgings are at this point still connected and are tempered also by an electric current in the atmosphere, after which they are broken apart, the ends finished by grinding upon grinding wheels which are of iron, made hollow and arranged for the circulation of refrigerated brine within to prevent the generation of heat and possible drawing of temper. The plan is to make use of machinery throughout, and to dispense almost entirely with hand labour. One will be interested in hearing what is the ultimate outcome of this remarkable invention. In popular parlance, it sounds too good to be true.

It was expected when the mail left that harvesting would begin on the 15th instant, and that it would be in full swing by to-day. With favourable harvesting weather up to the end of this month, the greater part of the grain crops will be out of danger. The beginning of the cutting, according to these expectations, would be about ten days later than last year. But after the completion of harvesting last year there was much delay in the threshing owing to continuous wet weather. Moreover the reports last year immediately before the actual reaping began were not so favourable as they have been this year. There were ominous rumours of rust from several sections, and in the Territories unceasing rains made the farmers despondent. There was a singular absence of such complaints at the date of the reports for this year now under consideration; it was even a question whether such favourable reports generally had been received in any previous year. Last year's yield, nevertheless, turned out so abundant that a larger yield this year would be, we are told, truly phenomenal. But the acreage this year is larger than it was last year. If, therefore, the yield per acre merely equals that of last year the crop will beat the record. The earlier harvesting of last year was to some extent counterbalanced not merely by the delay in threshing but by inadequate railway facilities, which made the movement of the crops late. Hopes are expressed that this year the later crop may be moved at an earlier date; the railway managers, warned by their experience last year of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, are expected to be able to transport the grain more promptly this year. The Canadian Northern Railway was last year unable to give very substantial assistance, but it is admittedly better able to do so this year, and the Canadian Pacific Company is credited with having made special efforts to provide for the eastward flow of the grain stream in the early part of September. Will the Manitoba farmers be generally disposed to sell? That must depend on the price obtainable and the grain any accommodation. The financial position of the Western farmers after last year's crop must be so easy, it is urged, that they will not be in the least pressed to sell if prices are unsatisfactory or if a prospect of an early improvement should present itself. In holding their grain for higher prices at this time of the year, however, the Canadian farmers are handicapped by the possible imminence of the closing of navigation by way of the St. Lawrence for the winter. If the growers wish to avoid holding their grain on to one hand or selling it at a sacrifice to speculators who are prepared to hold it on the other they must sell quickly.

A carefully prepared statement appears in the "Iron Trade Review" (of United States), giving a list of new blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills now under construction in the United States. The figures are admittedly approximate, yet they indicate the relation of supply and demand within the next twelve months with a fair degree of exactitude. A brief summary of the exhibit is as follows:—Blast furnaces now under construction in the United States, 34, with estimated annual capacity of 4,300,000 tons. Blast furnaces now being remodelled and enlarged, or soon to be reconstructed 12. Additional capacity thus provided, about 1,650 tons a day, or 600,000 tons a year. Total estimated addition to blast furnace capacity, all expected to be available before the end of 1903, 4,900,000 tons a year. Open hearth furnaces under construction, 103, with a daily capacity of 8,900 tons and an annual capacity of about 2,700,000 tons. Open-hearth furnaces planned, 15, with a daily capacity of 1,380 tons, or about 400,000 tons annually. Open-hearth furnaces building for steel foundries, 21, with a daily capacity of 650 tons, or about 209,000 tons a year. Total additional open-hearth capacity available by the close of 1903, 3,300,000 tons a year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, leaves Simla for a short tour in the plains to-day and will visit Umballa, Lahore, and Rawalpindi districts, returning to Simla probably about the 18th instant.

A Small Provincial Committee is sitting to overhaul and simplify the present elaborate system of takavi accounts in the Punjab. It has been found especially in time of famine or distress when takavi loans are distributed on a large and rapid scale, that the tahsil establishments are positively overwhelmed by the mass of clerical and accountant labour entailed by the existing system.

A proposal of the Burma Government that the local rank of Brigadier-General should be granted to Brevet-Colonel Peile has been negatived by the Government of India, on the ground that the appointment of Inspector-General of Police is no longer of a military nature, as it embraces the control of the Civil as well as the Military Police, and that a portion even of the so-called Military Police is really only armed Police, with no military duties.

Lady Raglan the other evening appeared at Cope House, Eeckenham, in her Coronation robes and coronet for the benefit of the local cottage hospital. Several hundred people took advantage of the opportunity of seeing her ladyship dressed as she appeared at the Abbey. The visitors were admitted on payment of 3d. and Lady Raglan also received sums for the hospital, which benefited considerably. Lady Raglan was seated on the lawn, and was surrounded by a number of ladies. Other ladies, are about to follow Lady Raglan's example.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th August.

After discussion it was resolved—that the Board be advised that the Trustees, on the information before them, would not be justified in going to the expense of providing tugs for use in the Docks except on a strong representation from the combined shipping interests with the knowledge on their part that it involved considerably increased charges on the ships.

That accordingly no action should be taken in the matter, but enquiry should be made through the Trustees' Agents as to the practice and experience at other Ports with Docks like those in Bombay.

Read the following extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Docks and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, held on the 21st August 1902, relative to the correspondence from the Military Authorities in connection with the legislation proposed for the purpose of facilitating Artillery practice at Coast Defence Stations in Bombay:—Read letter from the Adjutant-General in India, to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, No. 2270—1, dated 28th May, 1902, stating that the Government of India are considering the advisability of legislating for the purpose of facilitating Artillery practice at Coast Defence Stations throughout India, and requesting that proposals should be submitted formulating measures which are desirable to be adopted for Coast Defences in the Bombay Command in order to ensure a clear range while practice is being carried out; forwarding also a copy of the By-laws for the Scarborough Artillery Ranges on which lines the measures should be drawn up.

Read endorsement by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, forwarding above to the Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, for proposals on the lines suggested to ensure a clear range at Bombay.

Read letter No. 49—688, dated 30th June, 1902 from the Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, addressed to the Port Officer, asking for his views on the legislation proposed.

Read letter No. 2399—32 dated 23rd July, 1902, from the Port Officer asking for the Board's views on the subject.

Read also para. by rules Scarborough By-laws.

After full discussion with the aid of the plan submitted by the Port Officer showing in different colours the various ranges, it was decided to advise the Board that—

There appears to be no objection to legislation on the lines of the Scarborough By-laws, but in the case of ranges covering part of the Harbour used as anchorages, especially Range E, it is important that practice should be arranged in such a way as to effect the minium amount of inconvenience, and at least one week's notice of the ranges being required should be given to the Port Officer.

Resolution.—The opinion of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is concurred in. The rules should, in the opinion of the Trustees, provide that the Military Authorities should recoup vessels their actual pilotage and towage expenses when they have to be moved from the anchorages.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

	For week ending 22nd Aug. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Aug. 1902.	For week ending 22nd Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Aug. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	406	19	407
Do ,, out of ,, ...	14	409	19	420
Do transported	9	289	19	284
Do attended to	1	26	...	28
Do warped	...	17	1	18

HERBART AND HIS SYSTEM.

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Bombay, Mr. Jalbhoy D. Bharda, Principal of the New High School, delivered a lecture on Herbart at the John Connon High School on Saturday evening. The Rev. Mr. MacNee of the Scottish Education Society High School, Byculla, occupied the chair. In the beginning of his discourse the lecturer acquainted the audience with what Herbart was and pointed out the popular error by which Herbert Spencer of England was mistaken for the German philosopher Herbart. He said that Herbart belonged to a very well-known German University where he occupied the same chair as the philosopher Kant. Herbart devoted his life to find out such principles of imparting education to children as would form the means of the formation of their moral character when they grow up. Herbart's idea of the development of the moral character of man was that he must be so educated that he might try his best to leave the world much better than he came. The school of Herbart taught that our feelings entirely depend upon our ideas. The child must be so educated that he may grow up to be a right thinking man—that he might know well, think well, and act well. The system propounded by Herbart became much more improved with time and advance of knowledge, and the followers of Herbart supported that in order to give sound and thorough education the six fold ideas, namely, the inner freedom or the dictates of conscience, efficiency of the will, and benevolence were necessary. The main credit of the Herbartian system was that under its ordinary instruction, teachers could carry out these ideas. The lecturer went on to say that careful selection of materials was very essential for the purposes of imparting knowledge and teachers must know well how to select proper subjects. He said the child's brain undergoes a metamorphosis, while his body increased, and therefore little things of knowledge should be put before him in the beginning so that his moral judgment may be exercised gradually as an advance is made care ought to be taken to see that there is a proper co-ordination in the various subjects which are studied, in conclusion the lecturer made some remarks as to the way in which students of India and especially of Bombay were educated.

JACOB CIRCLE TRAGEDY.

Maruti Krishna, a Hindu millhand, aged twenty-eight years, who murdered his niece Kasebai in the room of a chawl in Dhanwada near Jacob Circle, by cutting her throat with a knife and subsequently stabbed himself in the abdomen with the same weapon, succumbed to injuries on Saturday morning. Two days after his admission into the hospital, peritonitis setting in, resulting in death. The man deliberately murdered his niece, for, it was subsequently ascertained that he had had the knife sharpened on the previous day. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on Saturday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	4	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada	2	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	2	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	2	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total.....	11	7	106
Same date last year	21	33	146

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada.....	1	3	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	1	19
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	2
Hospitals.....	0	0	8
Total	4	7	107
Total plague deaths to date.....	119,979	99,376	
Same date last year.....	,,	33	147

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Probably the most peaceful spot in the world where a man might spend a holiday lies in the very heart of London. It is the Temple. When the Law Courts are closed its courts are deserted; the pigeons lazily sun themselves in the sand undisturbed save by the rarest passer-by, and a sense of perfect peace prevails. Lucky is the briefless barrister who is compelled to spend the next few weeks in such an idyllic spot.

This extraordinary advertisement appears in a provincial paper:—

A nobleman, travelling abroad, will be glad to hear of a fully qualified Medical Man, to accompany him, who is an expert in the treatment of ingrowing toe nails; terms: food and out of pockets; an M.D preferred; evening dress and Church of England.

Surely a more eccentric mixture of qualities has never been demanded of a doctor.

The illuminating brilliancy of gas has entirely eclipsed electricity. Electricity is very possibly the better illuminant for general purposes. It certainly is cleaner, and fingers need not be burnt before it is alight, but in the streets as a decoration it is hard and fixed. The shimmering waves of radiance which continuously ripple over gas-lighted decorations are exquisitely beautiful.

The "Westminster Gazette" recently asked for a happier term than "chauffeur" to describe the driver of a motor-car. A correspondent most appropriately suggests "promotor." He adds: "The Latin prefix to the vehicle's name is obvious enough in its application, while there is a certain fitness in the close similarity of the title to that of an ever-present personage who does a good deal of puffing—rounds awkward corners without consideration for the convenience of others—

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. FULLER, the Agent-General of Cape Colony, who has represented Cape Colony on the Colonial Conference in the place of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, on being invited by a representative of Reuter's Agency to express his views with regard to the practical utility of the deliberations which have concluded, said that he was not able to discuss the merits of the various resolutions which had been passed from the point of view of Cape Colony, but to a certain extent the Cape had endeavoured to meet the views of the Imperial Government for a closer organic unity of the empire in matters of defence and fiscal arrangements.

It is however, said Mr. Fuller, quite obvious that with the self-governing colonies this is a policy which is difficult to carry out. The Cape may hope to contribute its share of what is done in the interests of closer imperial unity, and that is really all I can say. The deliberations of the Conference have been to me of extreme interest, and I may also say of great advantage, because each colony has discussed the points that may make for organic unity from its own individual position, and the peculiar circumstances of each brought home what is possible and what is impossible. If too much were attempted in the way of organic unity it would disturb the basis of spontaneous feeling on which the relationship now rests; in other words, the real problem is to consolidate an empire of free communities without disturbing the full recognition of the autonomy of the self governing colonies. Take for instance the question of imperial defence. Some of the colonies have expressed their willingness to bring their local forces to a state of efficiency, it being left to them in the event of an imperial emergency to make spontaneous offers of help to the mother country. Others, again, are desirous of setting apart a certain number of their forces as reservists to be ready at the call of the Imperial Government, subject to the consent of the Government of the colony concerned. In my opinion these differences must be recognised, and it will not do to attempt to force any line of uniform action in such matters. The same remark may be made as regards any fixed policy for the fiscal or commercial relations of the empire. It must also be recognised that this matter cannot be forced into a uniform groove. But underlying the differences arising from the special positions and circumstances of the various colonies there is still a fixed and permanent understanding that each will do its utmost to assist and treat with the most friendly consideration the other portions of the empire, and also where possible to promote closer commercial relations—without, however, adopting a general policy of free trade. All these things being conceded, I believe that the results of the Conference will be of value both in bringing the dependencies of the empire nearer to the mother country and to each other in a political and federal sense, and also in showing on what lines that policy can best be approached. With regard to the contributions to the Imperial Navy, the amount set apart by the various colonies will, of course, be of no very material financial help; but it is nevertheless an important recognition of principle that the Colonies, beyond everything else perhaps, should show their sympathy with the mother country by taking their share of the burden of maintaining the first line of defence of the empire. It is also to be regarded as a reciprocal measure undertaken by them for the help rendered to them by England. The colonial contribution will be the direct assistance to England in consideration of the protecting care she bestows upon the Colonies by the power of her navy. There are many incidental questions which have come before the Conference, such as the adoption of uniform practice throughout the empire in regard to a metric system of weights and measure, patent laws merchant shipping laws, and other matters of interest which will arise in the course of time and will help to form the bond of union in practical matters. In conclusion, it may be said that these conferences, which are to be held at stated periods, will greatly tend to promote this feeling of unity between the different parts of the empire.

Among the passengers who left Liverpool on Aug. 20 for New York by the White Star steamer "Majestic" were Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth; Lady Barton, and Miss Barton, and Sir John Forrest, Australian Minister of Defence.

Sir E. Barton stated that the result of the Colonial Conference were most satisfactory. As to the prospect of establishing a line of fast steamers between Canada, New Zealand, and Australia something might be done if the Imperial Government would share the cost.

Sir John Forrest said Australia had no fear of an invasion so long as the British fleet was maintained in its present state of efficiency. Australia preferred to make a contribution to the cost of the fleet.

Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, who has been attending the Coronation, sailed from Liverpool for Canada yesterday. In an interview, Sir R. Bond said that the Conference of Colonial Premiers was certain to prove a great benefit to the Colonies. Referring to the proposed fast steamship service between this country and Canada, the Premier said this was certainly coming. He thought St. John's Newfoundland, should be made the terminal port on the Canadian side, as by so doing the passage between Liverpool and the Dominion would be reduced 52 hours as compared with what it was now with Quebec as a port. Newfoundland also possessed splendid railway facilities for rapid transit. The idea he suggested would also lower the rates of insurance.

THE DE FREYNE ESTATE TROUBLE.

POLICE AND BAILIFFS ATTACKED.

THE special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writing from Castlereagh, on Aug. 14 says:—A dash of the old spirit has been thrown into the eviction proceedings on the De Freyne estate. Hitherto the families have been removed peacably, but now the women and girls, and such men as remain in the neighbourhood, show fight. Yesterday I joined the expedition when it was starting from Frenchpark in the early morning.

As the cavalcade of cyclist and foot constabulary proceeded along the roads the people came to their doors and stared at the column in a menacing manner. At the scene of the first eviction it became evident that opposition had been prepared. The peasants assumed a threatening attitude, and during the day, when the other evictions were progressing the crowd—principally the women—became aggressive, and several times the patience of the constabulary officers was taxed to the utmost. The sheriff's officers and the land agent were pelted with mud, stones, and manure, and at one time the face of Mr. Woulfe Flanagan, Lord De Freyne's agent, was covered with dirt.

A rasher commander than County Inspector O'Connell would have let his men loose on the crowd, particularly when some of the officers.—Inspector Hetreed, who commands the Ballaghaderreen district—was assaulted and almost knocked to the ground. Mr. John Fitz Gibbon, one of the first organizers of the dispute, was on the ground for some time, and in the evening, when the police were returning, he forced a collision between his car and several of the men, who were mounted on bicycles.

ORGANIZING FOR A FURTHER FIGHT.

The opposition was expected, since the former passiveness of the people during the evictions had been condemned all over the estate, and an appeal for action made. Mr. Pat Webb has been busy among the tenants, and, among other undertakings, has been endeavouring to pull the moribund branches of the League on the De Freyne estate together. It is a fact worthy of notice that the renewed spirit among the people synchronizes with the release of Messrs. FitzGibbon and Webb from the county gaol.

In three cases the tenants refused to pay, and were put out on the roadside; the fourth tenant settled, and had her son reinstated in her stead. Further evictions will be carried out during the month, and a fresh outburst of restlessness on the estate appears to be imminent.

I hear from the North of Ireland that Lady Day is unlikely to pass over in Ulster without disturbance. It is the intention of the Roman Catholics in some parts to organize religious processions, and one of these has been proclaimed by the authorities. The Protestant party, still suffering in feeling over the proclamation of their projected meeting at Rossnavor, are inclined to vent their feelings on any procession that may be arranged, and collisions are likely to occur.

THE old fort at Multan, with its lands, has been finally transferred to the Punjab Government, who will arrange for the preservation of the monument erected to the memory of the defenders of Multan.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

LABOUR IN RHODESIA.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASIATICS.

An important Blue Book on the Native Labour Question in Rhodesia has been issued. It contains a large mass of official correspondence relating to the regulation and supply of such labour.

The volume opens with a letter from the British South Africa Company, giving letters and accounts of several indabas at which the question of labour was discussed with the native chiefs. Replying to these, Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the language used by the Chief Native Commissioner, which implied that native chiefs were expected to supply native labour as it was required. He reminded the company that, in 1895, when the policy of using the induna as salaried Government officers in their several districts was first mooted, he "had grave doubts as to the wisdom of a direct inducement being offered to the chiefs to supply native labour, as it might lead to something like compulsory labour which cannot be permitted."

The reply of the company was that examination of the report of the indabas showed that the policy of the Chief Native Commissioner was diametrically the reverse of compulsion. In a despatch, dated Dec. 23, 1899, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to the High Commissioner:—"I fully appreciate the desirability of encouraging the natives of the country to become industrious, and I have no doubt that the advice given by the Chief Native Commissioner at these meetings will have a good result. But I notice that the language employed by him on more than one occasion is liable to misunderstanding, and I cannot pass over it in silence. The indunas, while they were clearly informed by him that the Government would not allow forced labour, were at the same time led to understand that they were expected to supply the necessary number of labourers and that, as Government officials with stipends they were to carry out the wishes of the Government.

VEILED COMPULSION.

Mr. Chamberlain was especially emphatic in calling the attention of the company to the omission by the administrator of Southern Rhodesia to make proposals in substitution of the labour clause in certain suggested native regulations which he had declined to approve. Upon this the company forwarded a draft immigration ordinance to meet difficulty caused by the scarcity of native labour, and suggested that the High Commissioner might be asked to act at once by Proclamation. Mr. Chamberlain wrote that the matter would require the most careful consideration, and that it was not desirable to act on this suggestion. The next development was that the company notified the Colonial Office of the despatch of Messrs. Rusel and Tulloch to Abyssinia to obtain native labour. On June 5, 1901, the company reported that the importation of Arab labour from Abyssinia, alluded to in a previous despatch (which is not printed) had proved a success, and asked for the co-operation of the authorities at Aden in securing a further batch of 1,000. Mr. Chamberlain secured the assistance asked for. But officers of the Government of India were not to take an active part in recruiting, and he desired that an ordinance should be passed in the next session for the protection of imported labour. In sending a draft of proposed regulations of the Importation of Asiatic labour, the Company said they had made every endeavour to obtain in South Africa an adequate supply for the Rhodesian Mines, but without success. The administration had been forced reluctantly to the conclusion that unless the local supply of labour could be supplemented from outside sources, it would be hopeless to expect improved conditions in the mining industry.

Reports continued to come to hand that compulsion more or less indirect was employed both in Rhodesia and Mashonaland, and that at many mines the treatment of the natives was not what it should be. Mr. Chamberlain made representations as the result of which important modifications were made in the Rhodesia Masters and Servants ordinance, with a view to remedying reasonable grievances. In one of the last despatches, Mr. Chamberlain expresses the view that if the modifications of the Ordinance are loyally adhered to, and the use of pressure upon natives is abandoned, a satisfactory state of things should be established.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Chamberlain had meanwhile informed the High Commissioner that the proposed ordinance should follow these lines:—"The Administration to be responsible for the transport of labourers from the country of origin to Rhodesia, and for their care while on the journey, and subsequently until they had found work. A protector of immigrants to be appointed, with an adequate staff and ample powers for the inspection of any places where immigrants were working, for enforcing rules made for the protection of immigrants, for the investigation of complaints, and for cancelling their contracts in case of ill-usage. All contracts between labourers and employers to be subject to the supervision of the Protector of Immigrants, whose duty it shall be to satisfy himself that the terms proposed are fair and equitable, and are fully understood by the immigrant. The Administration to be responsible for the return of the immigrant to his country of origin if he is rejected as unsuitable on arrival in Rhodesia, or when he shall have completed the period for which he was originally engaged."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TARLEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

(47-02 -Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nesserwanjee—Wadia and G. Part heard.

349-02—Payne G S and M—Volcart Brothers vs Nensey Kheraj and Co—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

231-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

632-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Jaljibhoy and others—M C and V.

83-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

329-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhuntas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

362-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

360-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

121-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardeshir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and other—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

329-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

After Chamber business is over.

Summary suit to be heard in Chamber.

457-02—In person—Chima Khoosal and others vs Memon Mahomed Sale & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

Short Cause.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim, &c.—Dikshit and D.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs J S Smith and another—Little and Co, part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

2-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V—Gungajar Ukarda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.

35-02—Mansukhlal J and M—Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Pasta—Little and Co (for postponment).

39-02—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Varjewandas vs Jyothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpoornabai widow and others—R P Mehta

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kustoor Tricum and others—K B Mehta.

663-01—Matabhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotumdas and another vs Sundernath Khote and others—M J & M

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Durgbaprasad (Purbhoodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker—Captain & V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadowjee Purmanund and others vs Goswami Shri Purshotumaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Mooridhur Goolabdas and others vs Mungaldas Bhugvandas—Edgelow G and W.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K LESLIE COMMANDING B, V. A.

Bombay, 8th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 11th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th September 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's last lecture on the Military Defence of Villages, Houses, &c., will take place on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commanding Officer hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order.
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3,631 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Port Stephens, 2,278 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Colombo, 31st August, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ichona, 3,383 tons, Captain H J Willsher, which arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, 23rd August, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4,679 tons, Captain C Androvich, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr Story as a passenger.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,232 tons, Captain N Steel, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London, 31st August, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 581 cases of explosives.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 176 horses and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 4th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Moore, Col and Mrs Hervey, Mr Gillard, Mr Hormusjee, Mr E G McCuddin and 41 deck passengers.

SHIPPING FACILITIES AT MAURITIUS.

The Merchant Service Guild have brought to the notice of the Board of Trade the serious inconveniences to ships and shipmasters arising through there only being one responsible official at the Mercantile Marine Office at Port Louis, Mauritius. It had been represented to the Guild that much delay had been caused owing to the fact that proper facilities were not provided for the regular transaction of business more particularly when the official referred to was absent through illness or other wise. The Board of Trade referred the matter to the Colonial office who brought it to the attention of the Governor of Mauritius, Sir Charles Bruce. The Guild have now received from the latter Department a copy of the Despatch forwarded by Sir Charles Bruce, and from the appended extracts it appears that great improvements are to be effected—

1.—I have given the matter my careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that the most suitable arrangement is to bring the Deputy Superintendent of Mercantile Marine under the same roof as the Superintendent, who will thus be able to carry on the business of the Shipping Office in the absence, through illness or otherwise, of the Deputy.

2.—The Shipping Office has accordingly been transferred to the Port Office, and I trust that the inconvenience complained of will not recur, and that there will be no cause for complaint in the future.

3.—Should, however, the arrangement, after a fair trial, not prove satisfactory, steps will be taken to amend existing legislation, and invest the Clerk attached to the Mercantile Marine Office with power to act in the absence of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Mercantile Marine.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magdala.....Capt G H Hewett, R N.....Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N .....
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Fowler, R N .....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .....
* 4 Torpedo Boats .....
R I M S Canning.....Comdr R W W Gordon, Jn Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming, R N.....Surveying s
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
Margarita.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Comdr H Jones, R N			Senior
Penasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajjboy
Alijofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Farrier	1068	Kandiard			R S & Co
Pemba	986	Grandi			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hitar			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Braddock			M M & Co
Aarvik	535	Faye	Stream	2-9	Narayendas
Mozaffari	1587	Rainey	P Gulf	14-9	B & P S N Co
Nurani	2470	Morgan			T M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing	Calcutta	12-9	M M & Co
Itanos	373	Babb			M M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel			M M & Co
Ichona	3383	Willsher			M M & Co
Port Stephens	2278	Gray			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
K	Moshtari	1171	Davis	P Gulf	15-9	P & P S N Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein		9-9	Shepherd & Co
M	Sultan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar	29-9	A Strordes
Q	Kut Coromandel	2731	Durant	Hull	8-9	K N & Co
P	Mohammadi	1252	Galley	Stream	7-3	B & P S N Co

Off side the Moshtari.

Haidari	1561	Hill	Jedah	11-9	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pomani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	6-9	Shipt'r & Co
Sarangi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	9-9	Do
Courland	749	Esmail	G Ports	6-9	Do
Kaveri	552	Ahmed			Do
Bahaduri	829	Faiceen	Karachi	13-9	Do
Indravati	513	Mahmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Doo Calabino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-9	F R & N Co
4	Capri	2718	Bolitho	China	17-9	Rubattino Co
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Sirsa	1675	Whitehead	Zanzibar	9-9	M M & Co
8	Mukt Maru	2041	Yogi	Kobe	15-9	N Y Kaisha
9	Austria	4679	Androvich	Calcutta	8-9	A L S N Co
10 & 11	Caledonia	4167	Gordon	London	29-9	P & O Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4178	Chellow	Aden	15-9	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	9-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Lord Kelvin s	Steel	London, Aug 31
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Sept 4
	Mohammadi s	Galley	Bussrah, Aug 22
7	Aleppo s	Hayward	Middlesboro, July 30
	Okhla s	Skinner	Calcutta, Aug 23

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Eden Hall s	Jones	Karachi
	Izzumi Maru s	Horton	Kobe
	Persia s	Beucham	London
7	Ranee s	Craig	Calcutta

THE steamer Austria, Androvich, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

THE following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Port Stephens, for Liverpool, &c.
" Muke Maru, for China.
" Egypt, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3—Strs. Shahjehan, Clingan, Madras 19th Aug.; and Aislaby, Vic, Caddalore 25th Aug.
Sept. 4—Stra Kreza (Spanish), Lagarma, Singapore 28th Aug.; Malda, Thomson, Rangoon, 1st Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3—Strs. Chanda, Rudesheimer, Soffala and Landaura.
Sept. 4—Stra Clan Cumming, Cay of Oxford, Japan and Ormidale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Arrived from
30	Flamingo	Calcutta
Sept. 2	Clan Ross	Cocanada
	Henzada	Calcutta
	Ionian	Colombo
	Hallimba	Rangoon
	Zaida	Singapore

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The Clar Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goorkha left here this after-noon.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S N. Co's. s.s, Tara left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Calcionia s—1,500 cwt castorseed and 500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CATANIA.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt gram, John Tachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—3,000 cwt rapeseed, and 1,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt gram and 4,519 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 84 tons old iron and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 100 tons old iron, Tyabjee and Co; 1,001 cwt. linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—5,000 cwt castorseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—58 cases opium, P and O S N Co.
Capri s—300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 570 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist and 15½ cwt curreeroots, P P Talati; 2,000 bales twist, Bassoon J David and Co; 1,500 bales twist, G Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—40 bales piecegoods, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ballaarat s—30 cwt gums, A H Mewjee and Co.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Scientific American" mentions that the Marconi wireless telegraph station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, stands on a promontory about 70 feet above high water mark. It compises a group of one storey buildings for the electric plant, and at the corners of a square, some 200 feet in the side, are four towers of braced wood, 215 feet high, 30 feet wide at the bottom, and nine feet at the top. These towers are founded in concrete, and tied by steel ropes to resist heavy winds.

The towers are intended to carry the aerial wire or "antenna" which transmit or receive the electrical waves of the messages. The arrangement of these wires is as follows:—The tops of the towers are connected by four three-inch cables, forming the sides of a square, and from these at regular spaces apart hang 150 bare wires, which are drawn together into a single cable, and led into the signalling house. The arrangement or figure of the wires is not unlike a square hopper or funnel and the average length of each individual wire from the summit to where they gather into a cable is about 140 feet.

The Edison process of making Portland cement has been put in operation at New Village, Stewartsville, Pa. Over two years ago Mr. Edison conceived the process and found a deposit of cement rock at Stewartsville. The machinery of the new works will turn out 10,000 barrels of cement a day. The Edison idea is a secret method for refining the cement which is expected to revolutionise the industry.

Mr. G. M. Randall has invented a new fuel which has been introduced by the Randall Synthetical Coal Company of Boston, Mass. It is a mixture of peat and petroleum. The peat is raised from the bog by a "clam-shell" digger or dredger, and conveyed to a disintegrator which separates the fine from the coarse material. It is then pressed to expell half the water and again disintegrated. Lime is added, and the whole is dried. Petroleum with bituminous pitch in solution is mixed with it in a pug-mill, and briquettes are formed. It burns with little smoke.

A great iron sheet in Chicago was recently covered in pieces by electricity. One pole of adynamo was connected to the metal and another to a carbon rod drawn over the plate. These thus formed melted the iron wherever the rod was applied.

The salt lakes of Maros-Torda, in Hungary, are natural accumulators of heat. That of Medve, described in a paper to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, has a temperature varying from 60deg. C. in September to 26deg. C. in April, at a few feet below the surface; the surface itself has the temperature of the air. The fact is ascribed to the salt in the water.

According to Mr. C. A. Mitchell, water of the Dead Sea has a density of about 1·200, taking distilled water as 1, and it is, therefore, much denser than ordinary sea water, which is about 1·027. This is chiefly owing to constant evaporation and about 24 per cent of saline matter.

Americans are now using tents instead of glass frames to protect growing plants from excessive cold by night or heat by day. The tents are easily moved, and they also check evaporation.

Darwin explained the formation of atolls, or coral islands consisting of a ring of land round a lagoon by the sinking of a continent or mountain into the sea. When the mountain is above water a "fringing reef" is formed by the coral polypes along its shores, and when it sinks further this becomes an outlying or "barrier reef." After the top of the mountain is below water the barrier reef is left to form an atoll. For forty years this ingenious theory was generally accepted, but recent researches of Professor Agassiz and Sir John Murray, and Mr. Stanley Gardiner, have led to its abandonment. According to Professor Agassiz atolls are formed by coral reefs growing from the shallow bottom in the form of crescents, of which the horns are joined by coral sands, and thus a ring is formed with a lagoon inside. Local circumstances determine whether a reef will become fringing, barrier or atoll. An atoll by the choking up of its lagoon and its transformation into an island can give rise to a fringing reef. These conclusions have been arrived at mainly from a study of the Maldive archipelago.

A committee of Russian electrical engineers have recommended the following regulations to the Government:—Every power station to have a special life-saving chamber for treating persons suffering from electric shock, and to provide means of avoiding shocks, for example rubber gloves and shoes, which are to be tested every six months by a current three times more powerful than those ordinarily used at the station.

Instructions are to be posted up in the station so that workmen know what to do in case of accident. If the accident occurs away from the station dry cordage or clothing can be thrown over the "live" wire to insulate it. Very dry wool is also effective as an insulator.

The Russians, even in Siberia, show much interest in archæology and anthropology. Travellers are surprised to find good museums in towns of 10,000 inhabitants. One of the finest, according to Mr. G. F. Wright, is at Kabarovsk, on the Amur River. Irkutsk, Minusinsk, Tomsk Tashkent, Tiflis, and other towns of Asiatic Russia have also their collections, which are mainly supported by the citizens, who are proud of them.

Mr. Wright, in a paper to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has put forward Turkestan as one of the most important, if not the original, centre of dispersion of the human race. Bactria seems to be the cradle of the Aryan languages and also of the Mongolo-Tartar languages represented by Chinese, Turkish, and Hungarian.

MM. Camille Flammarion and Berbet are carrying out experiments under the dome of the Pantheon, Paris, with a Foucault pendulum, consisting of a pianoforte wire, 210 feet long, and a ball, or "bob," of lead, 56lbs. in weight. Each oscillation lasts 10 seconds, or 8 seconds on each side of the vertical. The pendulum shows the rotation of the earth as it appears to become displaced in a direction opposite to the rotation.

MM. De Jecquer and Wastin have discovered in the ruins of Susa, Persia, a large black marble column covered with cuneiform inscriptions, which, however, by the terms of their permit, they are not allowed to examine at Susa, but must transport into France.

A rice mill to go by electricity and utilise rice husks as fuel is to be erected by a local prince in Siam.

M. Bedel suggests that powder magazines in the field and elsewhere should be protected by a watch dog as well as a watchman. The food of the dog would not add seriously to the budget of war, and the watchman would be expected to make his rounds all the same, and not go to sleep, trusting to the dog.

Sea-snakes are generally thought harmless, but in the seas of China, India, and Australia are some venomous kinds. M. Kermorgant in the "Annales d'Hygiene et de Medecine Coloniales," has recently described those of New Caledonia, which have small heads, poison glands and teeth. They seldom bite, owing to their small mouths. A rat bitten by one dies in four or five minutes.

According to M. Dalsame, in a paper to the Societe d'Ethnographie, the Chilcas and Tlingits Indians of Alaska are of the same race as the natives on the Asiatic side of Behring Straits.

The American Government is to increase the number of buffaloes in the Yellowstone Park reserve by purchase of more. The existing herd in the Park only numbeor 20 head, as two have disappeared.

A patient, suffering from enteric fever, was admitted to West Ham Infirmary. As he was delirious he was ordered a sleeping-draught, and medical directions given that if he were noisy he could be put in the padded room. He was later placed in the padded room, and found at 1,20 a.m. with his head hanging through a hole in the door, so nearly suffocated that he died shortly after being removed from the door. The jury found that deceased died of exhaustion, and advised that an inquiry be held into the conduct of the attendant. We are inclined to go further, and to say that the safety of the public demands a stringent examination by the Local Government into the circumstances of the present death, and also into the whole system of padded rooms, medical attendance, and nursing staff of the Poor-law infirmaries. It is time that an end was put once and for all to a recurrent scandal unworthy of the home of the age.

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Three-quarters of a century before the Public and constantly growing in appreciation

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is to-day The Standard Cocoa of the World. Exquisite in flavor, highly nourishing and refreshing, experience proves it to be

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

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PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP.

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DISINFECTING POWDER.

Contains 15% Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic, thus forming a safe, cheap and reliable Disinfectant for the household, which should be used regularly to prevent Infection and Epidemics.

Sold in ½lb., 1lb., and 2lb. Packets.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in cases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

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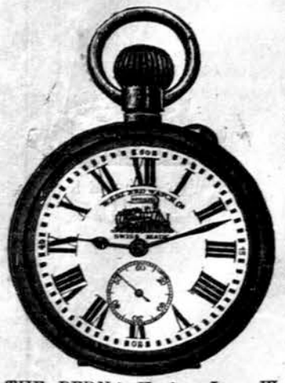

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To make room for the Xmas goods we intend to dispose of our present wares at specially Reduced Prices.

A Good Opportunity to the Public to buy Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, Watches, fancy Hall-marked English Silver and Electroplated presentation articles of latest designs and best make.

Sale to Commence from 1st September and to last for 15 DAYS only. 10 per cent. allowed on Rings and 20 per cent. on the rest of the goods.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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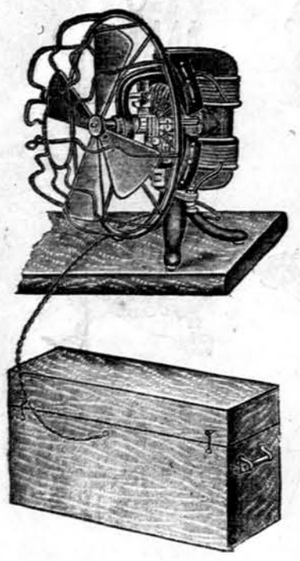

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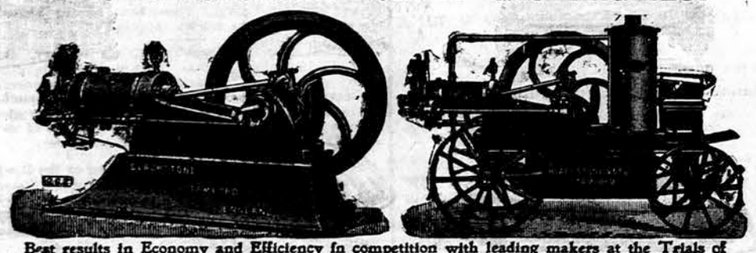

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BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

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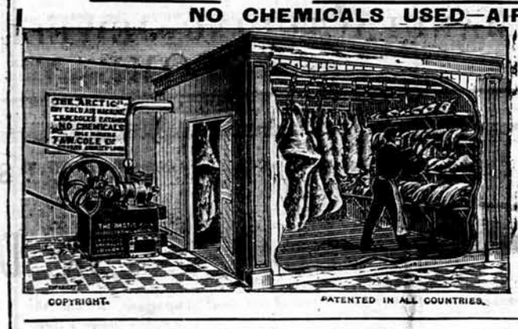

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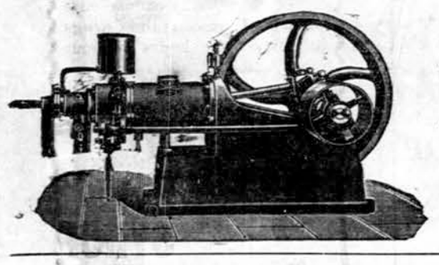

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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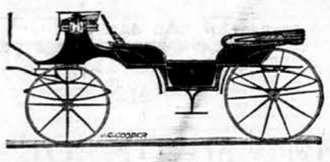

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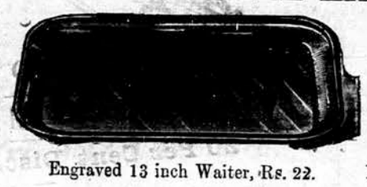
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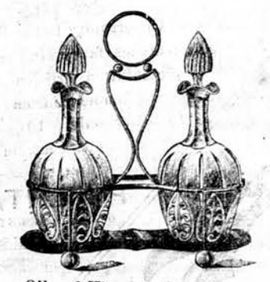
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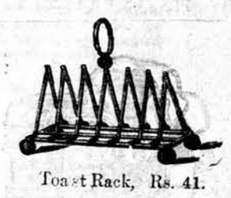
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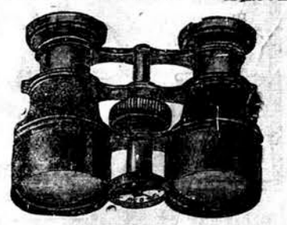

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